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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

Interesting Debate in the House.

RANDALL'S AMNESTY BILL LOST.

Blaine's Substitute Discussed by Himself and Cox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1876.

SENATE.

Senator ALCORN occupied his seat to-day for the first time this session.

Mr. SARGENT presented the petition of 26,616 women of Utah asking the repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State in the Union. In presenting the petition Mr. SARGENT said he did not concur in the object of the petitioners, but he believed in the right of petition, and therefore laid the matter before the Senate as they had requested him to do. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN presented a petition of citizens of Ohio asking a repeal of the Resumption act passed last session, and also the enactment of a law to provide for the retirement of national bank notes, and to substitute therefor legal tender United States notes, and the issue of a 3.65 convertible bond; the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to be applied first to the redemption of the six per cent., and second to the redemption of the five per cent. gold bearing bonds. Referred.

Mr. CONOVER submitted the following:

Resolved, That in compliance with the will of the people, the precedents of history, the best established principles of international law, the precepts of Christian rule and morality, and the requirements of the commercial and political interests of the United States; and taking into consideration the relations existing between the United States and Spain, and that it is desirable that reciprocal sentiments of a good understanding between the two peoples and governments should not be changed by reason of the grave events which for seven years have taken place in the Island of Cuba, the President of the United States is, and he is hereby authorized and requested to declare and maintain the strictest neutrality between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba.

Resolved, That, making this declaration through the usual form of a proclamation, and in order to protect citizens of the United States and merchandise owned by them or carried from injury in any way for want of precise and clear regulations to govern them in this matter, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and requested to place in full operation the same provisions as made and executed by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain on June 17th, 1861, on the occasion of the breaking out of the civil war in the United States. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds before recess, to adopt the joint rules of the last session for the present session, with the recommendation that it be passed, and asked for its present consideration.

Mr. MORTON moved an amendment to exempt the twenty-second joint rule.

Pending discussion on motion of Mr. THURMAN, further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the people of the several States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States, adopted a Federal Constitution and established a form of government for the purpose of a Confederated Republic, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to the National Government rights enumerated in said Constitution, but reserved to the States or to the people thereof, as the people thereof, all the residuary powers not so delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MORTON said it had been suggested to him by several Senators that the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the Presidential election case in the Senate, should have been accompanied by a resolution embracing the conclusions of the committee. He therefore submitted the following:

Resolved, That the tenure of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate elected at one session, does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the President not having appeared to take the chair.

Resolved, That the office of the Vice President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Resolved, That the President *pro tempore* of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate.

Resolved, That Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, who was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate at the last session, is now President *pro tempore* by virtue of said election. Ordered printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were re-opened the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton in regard to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate were taken up, together with the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

After debate, the question being on the adoption of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton, Mr. MERRIMON called for a division, and the vote being taken on the first one, it was adopted unanimously—Yeas 59, nays 0. The second resolution was also adopted—Yeas 62, nays 0. When the third resolution was read Mr. THURMAN moved that it be laid over, that Senators might have more time to consider it. Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The reading of the journal of Thursday last occupied three-quarters of an hour. Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WOOD, of New York, to repeal, in part, the act of January 19, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payment and to facilitate resumption of specie payment without contraction of the currency.

By Mr. COX, for payment of the same bounty to drafted men as to volunteers.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed to the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that the Centennial Appropriation bill be first considered, but Mr. RANDALL insisted on his motion, and the rules were suspended by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. RANDALL then demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman desire to cut off amendment?

Mr. RANDALL—I desire to have the previous question seconded, and then I will allow half of the hour which the rules give me, to discussion by the other side of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman proposes not to allow any amendment.

Mr. RANDALL—I will listen to any amendment.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman knows very well that the previous question cuts off amendments.

Mr. RANDALL—I am quite aware of the effect of it. I have for twelve years learned the effect in adverse fight, under your direction and that of your side of the House. [Murmurs of applause on the Democratic side.]

The previous question was seconded—159 to 36.

Mr. RANDALL—As I have one hour for debate, I propose—

Mr. GARFIELD [interrupting]—Under what rule? This bill is not a report from a committee, and therefore there is no debate allowed after the previous question being seconded.

Mr. BLAINE insisted on the same point, and said the rule as to allowing an hour for debate after the previous question, applied to reports from committees. The previous question in this case cuts off absolutely every moment of debate.

Mr. RANDALL—Does that side of the House object to debate?

Mr. BLAINE—It does not; nor does this side of the House desire any time for debate, although as Congress has been in session five weeks and as the sessions of the House have averaged only about two days out of a week, it might be considered that an hour or two of debate would not be too much to allow on a bill of this kind.

Mr. RANDALL [persistently]—I want to know if any body on that side of the House objects to debate.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—No, sir; but we want debate and amendment both.

Mr. GARFIELD—We want consideration of the subject, which means debate and amendment.

Mr. RANDALL—I propose that we give an hour's consideration to it.

Mr. GARFIELD—Aye: Consideration without amendment.

Mr. BLAINE—I told the gentleman [Randall] in good faith that it was impossible for him to get up a bill under that kind of tactics. The vote on the previous question has revealed the fact that considerably more than one-third of the House objects to the bill going through under any gag.

Mr. RANDALL—I don't propose to put it through under gag; on the contrary, I propose to put it through under debate. If that side of the House objects to debate, it will be itself responsible for there being no debate. It is for that side of the House to say whether there shall be debate or not.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that Mr. Benton left on record the saying that "the previous question is a legislative power in amendment," and the gentleman from Pennsylvania confesses the weakness of his case when he undertakes to deprive the minority of the House of the parliamentary right to offer amendments.

Mr. RANDALL [laughing]—I am glad that you see the light, for during many years you were blind to such considerations. [Laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. BLAINE [defiantly]—The gentleman will search the *Globe* for the last twelve years in vain for a case where a bill of this magnitude was attempted to be put through without discussion and amendment. Never sir! I defy him to give an instance.

Mr. RANDALL—Was not this very bill passed last year under the previous question, on a report from the Committee on Rules, of which you were a member?

Mr. BLAINE—And to which I objected.

Mr. RANDALL—Never, either in or out of committee, did you object to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Being in the chair and unable to object myself, I got several gentlemen to object. [Laughter at the expense of the last speaker.] I asked the gentleman from North Carolina [Rainey] to object to it, but he, with a delicacy which did honor to his position and his race, said he would be misunderstood if he did so, although he thought it ought not to go through.

Mr. RANDALL—I say this bill is almost identical with the bill reported last session from the Committee on Rules without any objection on your part.

Mr. BLAINE—I differ with the gentleman on that point. I did object to it, although the gentleman does not observe parliamentary rules when he refers to what took place in committee.

Mr. RANDALL—I repeat that a precisely similar bill came last session from the Committee on Rules, and that neither as member of the committee, nor as a member of the House nor as presiding officer, did you object to it. On the contrary, as far as you were able, you facilitated the passage of that bill.

Mr. GARFIELD—I make the point of order that the rules require the gentleman to address the Chair and not to address the gentleman from Maine as "you."

Mr. RANDALL [contemptuously]—The gentleman from Ohio is getting very fastidious. [Laughter on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

Mr. BANKS demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BLAINE—I desire it to be distinctly understood that the effect of ordering the main question is to cut off all debate whatever.

Mr. RANDALL—And I desire to have it equally understood that it is not the purpose of this side of the House to prevent debate, and if debate is cut off, it will be the fault of the other side. This side will accord to the other side of the House all the time it wants for discussion.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—I ask whether, under the rules, the minority can have that privilege.

Mr. RANDALL—It can, by unanimous consent [Sneers from the Republican side of the House], and the objection, if it comes at all, must come from that side.

The main question was ordered—yeas 163, nays 99—a strictly party vote.

Mr. RANDALL—I now ask unanimous consent for one hour's debate prior to the vote on the final passage.

Mr. GARFIELD—I join with the gentleman, and add to it the request that, by unanimous consent, amendments be in order.

Mr. RANDALL—I have not heard anybody object to my suggestion.

The SPEAKER—Is there any objection to the request?

Mr. GARFIELD—With the privilege of offering amendments, I understand.

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman does not understand any such thing.

Mr. GARFIELD—Then, without that privilege, I object.

Mr. BLAINE—I desire to say a single word.

Mr. RANDALL—You may have thirty minutes, or two like.

Mr. BLAINE—The indications of the vote are plain. The bill, in its present shape, cannot pass. If it fail to pass, I shall immediately, if the Speaker will recognize me for that purpose, move that the rules be suspended and the bill brought before the House for consideration. I shall then move as a substitute the amendment which I endeavored to offer, and the House can choose between them. It is only to have a fair vote; there is no disposition on this side to dodge the question or to evade it, but we must have an opportunity to make a record on this question. The gentleman must know that he would save time and probably create a better feeling and more harmony by allowing that course, because this side has the power to request that course.

Mr. LAMDALL—This bill is exactly the same, word for word almost, as the one which the last Republican House passed without the yeas and nays. Twice has a Republican House passed this bill, and twice has it been strongly help d in the Senate. I do not know what has come over the spirit of dreams of the Republican party, or of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman will not allow me to answer it.

Mr. RANDALL—I asked unanimous consent, and objection was made on that side. I do not know why the gentleman should want to change this bill in any particular from what it was a year ago, when the Senate and had the party majority under control.

Mr. BLAINE—I want an opportunity to tell what has come over the spirit of my dreams. Mr. RANDALL—I ask unanimous consent that the previous question may be seconded.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not want to talk, except for some practical purpose. I want to talk to the people in the gallery [laughter], and I do not want to be confronted with the statement that an amendment cannot even have the poor privilege of being voted down. I want it to go on the Journal of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—I have permitted an amendment to go on the Journal of the House.

Mr. BLAINE—But not in the Journal.

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman's object is already accomplished, if he wants to go before the country as a champion of universal amnesty.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman is obstructing amnesty. He is holding down every man in the South and keeping off amnesty, because he will not allow us to vote on excluding Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—Did you allow the minority of the House to offer amendments to the Civil Rights bill ["Murmurs of "No!"] or even to the Force bill, either," from the Democratic side, and calls for the regular order from both sides.]

The question was then taken and the bill was rejected—Yeas 97, nays 97—not the requisite two thirds in the majority.

Mr. BLAINE—I now move to reconsider the vote just taken, and to move to address the House on the subject.

The SPEAKER—Order was soon restored to order and was prepared to give close attention to Mr. BLAINE, who continued: If I can induce the House to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was rejected, it is my intention to offer my amendment. I am the more fortified in my course as my amendment has been brought before the House by a gentleman of the other side for the last two Congresses, [Applause.] It has been done with a certain flourish of magnanimity, which is an imputation on the motives of the House. Anybody of Republican party which has had charge of the Government for the last twelve or fourteen years, had been, implied, prone to illiberality, as though a certain few worthy and deserving gentlemen in the Southern states were ground down under great tyranny and oppression which the hard-heartedness of the House could not possibly be prevailed to remove! I desire to place on record just what the Republican party has done in this matter. I want to place it there as an impenetrable record of a liberality and large mindedness, magnanimity and generosity, as has not been shown in the world's history by conquerors to the conquered.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] and myself entered this Congress in the midst of the flames of war, when the Union was rocking to its foundation and no manner whether we were to have a country or not. He would have been a traitor to his race if I were officers in the Thirty-eight Congress. If he could then have foreseen that between mutual service ended he should have seen sixty-one gentlemen then in arms against the United States Government, admitted to equal privileges with ourselves in this House, sat all by the same Democratic party, he [Cox] republican party. When the war ended, according to the universal law of war, the party in possession of the Government of the country, not itself, which was controlled by that party—had the right to determine what should be the status of these people. Did we inaugurate any measures of prosecution? Did we set off on a career of bloodshed and vengeance? Did we take property? Did we prohibit any man all his civil rights? Did we take from him the right which he enjoys to-day, to vote? Not at all; but, instead of general and sweeping condemnation, the Republican party placed in the Fourteenth Amendment only this exclusion—after considering the whole subject it ended in coming down to the —That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or an elector of President or Vice President, or hold an office, civil or military, under any State, who having previously taken the oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities."

Now I undertake to say, and I determine from any statistical examination, exactly how many men in the south that exception affected. It has been my curiosity frequently at the time of its original insertion in the Constitution of the United States, that from twenty to thirty thousand persons, but as near as I can gather from the facts in the case, it included about 15,000 men in the South, and it let go free every man of the hundreds of thousands, or of millions if you please, who had been engaged in any attempt to destroy the Government, and only held those under personally implicated in the general revolt, had violated a special and peculiar and personal oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That disability was hardly fixed on the South, until we began in this Hall and the Senate Chamber, when we had more than two-third Republican majority in both branches, to remove it; and the very first bill took the territory of from 1,570 citizens of the South. The next bill took it off from 3,526 gentlemen, by wholesale, many of whom on other laws have come from the grace and amnesty in these two bills. After these two bills, specially introduced, and brought through, similar bills, which I will not further refer to, were passed. In 1872 the Congress of the United States, by a vote of two thirds of both branches, it still being two-third Republican, passed this general law, "That all persons disabilities imposed under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congress, officers of the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States." Since the time of its original insertion in the Constitution, which was carried by the Republican party, and by no other party, it had been simply caused by exposure to the sun in the stockade. The pit, as had given him a stocking to cover his foot, and a blanket to cover his person. The following week he inquired for Farrell; his companions told him that he had stepped across the dead line, and was shot dead. He added that the man was not to blame when he had seen him the previous week.

Mr. BLAINE then continued—I do not desire to go further into such horrible details from any purpose of raising a bad feeling. I desire only to say that the man who administered that prison went through the form of a trial, and was fully sustained by him and that this Wm. J. Hamilton, whose testimony I have just read, went to Gen. Howard's office, commanding the Department, and asked that the condition of the prisons should be communicated to the Confederate Government at Richmond. In fact, there are a great many instances and proofs to show that Mr. Davis was in the entire possession of the facts in relation to Andersonville when Gen. Sherman's investigation was ordered, showing that portion of the country, was in session, and when there was a danger, or supposed danger, of the House being overpowered by the flourish of magnanimity, which is an imputation on the motives of the House. Anybody of Republican party which has had charge of the Government for the last twelve or fourteen years, had been, implied, prone to illiberality, as though a certain few worthy and deserving gentlemen in the Southern states were ground down under great tyranny and oppression which the hard-heartedness of the House could not possibly be prevailed to remove! I desire to place on record just what the Republican party has done in this matter. I want to place it there as an impenetrable record of a liberality and large mindedness, magnanimity and generosity, as has not been shown in the world's history by conquerors to the conquered.

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Thank God, Mr. Speaker, that when this Congress was under different control from that under which it is to-day, with a committee composed of members of both parties, that tale of horror was placed where it could not be denied or gainsaid. Could in my hand the story written out by a committee of this Congress, and by its authority I state that Winder, who is now dead, was sent to Andersonville with full knowledge of his previous atrocities, and that his atrocities in Richmond were so bitter and so bad that the Confederate papers, the Richmond *Examiner* for one, said when it was done that they thanked God that Richmond was rid of his presence. We in the North know from the returning skeletons what he had accomplished at Belle Isle or Libby. From those accomplishments, he was sent by Mr. Davis, against the protest of others in the Confederacy, to conduct his pen of horrors at Andersonville. Of course it would be utterly beyond the scope of the occasion, and beyond the limits of my purpose, to give any details, but one, my friend, Mr. Davis. I undertake to say that I do not ask gentlemen to take the testimony of a single witness; I do not ask them to take the testimony of a single Union soldier; I only ask them to take the testimony of men who themselves were engaged and enlisted in the Confederate cause, and if that testimony does not satisfy them I will satisfy them in the next question which I will take the liberty to read, I will say that I have been entirely in error in my reading.

Mr. BLAINE then proceeded to quote from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War certain facts in relation to the case of Andersonville, in which it is stated that no pen can describe, no tongue can tell, no imagination comprehend its fearful, its unutterable iniquity. He then went on to say: I undertake to say that testimony

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $836,566, against $946,301 for the corresponding week last year.

IT HAS been definitely ascertained that the whisky men of Milwaukee were never assessed for political purposes by the Republican party.

THE Chicago whisky trials commence to-day. St. Louis' mountainous rascality promises to shrivel to the size of a wart in comparison with these Himalayan frauds.

AND now the whisky ring of Chicago is endeavoring to bring about a collison between President GRANT and Secretary BRISTOW. The rascals are at the end of their tether.

ON NO consideration whatever should the National Republican Convention be held at Washington. No convention to nominate a President ought ever to be held where while Congress is in session.

THE generosity of Southern Congressmen is without parallel. One of them proposes to strike from the Alabama claims act the clause which prohibits the court from awarding money to claimants "who did not at all times bear true allegiance to the United States."

THERE is a reviving activity in the export grain trade to Europe. Since Saturday upward of a quarter of a million bushels of wheat have been taken at New York for British markets, and more than two hundred thousand bushels of corn. Flour, also, is more brisk.

THE House Committee on Postoffices will to-day consider the question of repealing the law adopted at the last session increasing the rates of newspaper postage. There should be but one opinion on the subject. The passage of the law was effected by a trick, and the law itself is an outrage.

THE clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, who gave the name JOHN WILKES BOOTH to a son born a few days after the assassination of President LINCOLN, is the holder of a two hundred thousand dollar cotton claim against the Treasury Department. He should be bounced without benefit of clergy.

IT IS shameful and inexplicable that England, which abounds with charitable institutions of various kinds, should yet lack a haven for the shelter of sick and starving authors. One of the brightest *literatteurs* of that county—DALTON—the author of some of the best and healthiest books of adventure for boys, died recently in one of those most wretched of all wretched places, a London "casual ward," breathing the contamination of a polluted herd of tramps.

THE New York *Bulletin* prints a table of statistics of pork-packing from the commencement of the season up to January 6, showing a considerable decrease at all the principal points, as compared with the same period of last year. The aggregate is 1,975,000, against 2,430,005 last year. There are reports, however, to the effect that the returns thus far given do not fully show the total packing, as certain parties have made under statements, merely for speculative purposes.

THE latest proposed plan for supervising the improvement of Western rivers is for the President to appoint a commission of seven, three engineers from the army, one from the coast survey and one from civil life, with a Mississippi river pilot and steamboat captain, the commission to have entire charge of the planning and execution of all river improvements, so that there may be conformity in the work. General HUMPHREYS, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, is said to look favorably on it.

SOME such reform as that embraced in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, to reorganize the judiciary of the United States, is greatly needed. He proposes a plan by which both the Circuit and Supreme Courts can be relieved without creating new offices, and yet the right of appeal be preserved. The business of the Supreme Court is fully two years in arrears, and is constantly increasing. There are over eight hundred cases upon the docket now awaiting consideration.

"BABCOCK is known to be in a nervous state of mind about his trial."—*Boston Herald.*

No wonder. For a member of the President's household to join a conspiracy to rob the revenues of the Government is much like the robbery of a charity-box by a clergyman. It is simply monstrous. We shall not believe him guilty until the collusion with the whisky thieves is proved but we cannot help remembering that, whereas, a few years ago, he was very poor, he is now uncommonly glossy and thriving.

THE Democrats in Congress started off in their "investigation" mania like quarter-horses in a scrub race, with heads up and tails fluttering in the breeze. But it is already painfully evident that they lack bottom to keep up the pace. Fears are already hinted that the inquiries which have been begun in the House will result in no advantage to that party. They sadly recall the fact that in 1828, under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *similar* wholesale investigations were made, which resulted only *in the discomfiture* of the investigators—and sorrowfully remember that history is philosophy teaching by example.

THE returns from the savings banks of Massachusetts for last year show that there has been a handsome gain in the deposits, and that a smaller amount has been drawn out than in either of the two previous years. The following is the exhibit:

Issues.	Total deposits	Deposits for year.	Withdrawals for year.
1875	175 $ 292,195,000	$ 58,846,000	$ 50,148,000
1874	179 $ 312,781,000	$ 57,611,000	$ 49,096,000
1875	180 $ 238,377,000	$ 59,959,000	$ 45,936,000

The deposits average $340 each, there being about 700,000 depositors.

EVERYWHERE, and at all times, like effects spring from like causes. Just fifty years ago the civilized world was visited by a wave of general commercial depression precisely resembling that from which this country, in common with others, is now suffering. The cause, also, was of a similar character, it being the reaction which followed the Napoleonic wars. For twenty-five years Great Britain had been stimulated by an immense expenditure, and the mechanic and tradesman flourished, while the nation was rapidly rolling up an enormous debt. The reaction after the general peace was gradual, and did not reach its full extent until ten years had elapsed. This is exactly our present experience.

THE new device of TWEED'S lawyers of suing the city and county of New York, the Attorney General, the corporation counsel, KEYSER, GARVEY, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL and other parties, on the ground that notwithstanding the avowals of the latter named persons that they participated in the alleged fraudulent acts, no action has been commenced against them or their associates in endeavoring to obtain a restitution of the property taken, is in effect a demand for damages on the part of TWEED, because these officials allowed his stealings to go on. We shouldn't be surprised to learn, presently, that the infamous thief had brought suit against the Mayor and corporation for slandering him—unless, indeed, the people of New York should in the meantime take a notion that endurance of this sort of colossal insolence had ceased to be a virtue.

GENERAL MILES, of the United States Army, who was charged with the duty of investigating the late Indian disturbances in New Mexico, and the condition and necessities of the Chirilla Apaches and Mauche Utes, has returned from his mission to Fort Leavenworth, and, according to the Leavenworth *Times*, is very positively of opinion that these Indians have been for years the victims of mismanagement and of the unscrupulous avarice of contractors, and that the recent disturbances and acts of hostility were really due to these causes. General MILES has made the Indian problem a study for years, and by his investigations, as well as by his extensive experience on the frontier, is as well prepared to express an opinion on this subject as any officer of the United States; hence his expressions upon the matter deserve careful consideration. He regards the present Indian policy as a mistake throughout, amounting simply to this: that one branch of the Government is continually arming the Indians, while another branch is fighting them.

DIRECT issue is taken with us by a correspondent with regard to our expression of doubt whether "any solid and permanent intellectual gain" would result to the people of this country from a lecturing tour by Professor HUXLEY, the great materialistic scientist of England. We stand by what we said. We dispute neither the ability nor the sincerity of the man. He is one of the strongest thinkers in the scientific camp; and his claim, as the claim of our correspondent, for perfect freedom of opinion, is willingly conceded. This, indeed, has been made by the true reformers of all ages. Nevertheless the fact remains that Prof. HUXLEY'S doctrines, and those of the school of which he is so distinguished a representative, are narrow and one-sided. The feast to which they invite the world is one of mere dry husks. They stand in hostility, not to the religious world alone, but also to that inward idealism without which life is almost meaningless. To them, man is a mere automaton; the Deity a nightmare of the dark ages, and the universe a phenomenal apparition to be automatically solved. Still they have the most absolute conviction of their own infallibility, and regard with "philosophic" pity and tolerance all who refuse to adopt the scientific method, so-called. We believe that the intellectual movement of the American mind is far more hopeful and true in aim than that of the English and we reiterate our previously expressed opinion that the purely negative philosophy of Professor HUXLEY would completely fail to afford satisfaction, here.

CONGRESSMAN WHITE, of Kentucky, is so anxious to "economize" in the collection of the taxes on spirits distilled in out-of-the-way places, that he has introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to discharge all store keepers for distilleries having an average daily capacity of less than ten wine-gallons; and that he require the gaugers attendant upon all hand-mash copper distilleries having an average daily capacity of less than ten wine-gallons to collect a special tax of not less than $25 nor more than $100, according to the capacity of the distillery, for each six months, or fraction of it, such hand-mash copper distilleries may operate. Such a relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Government would open the door for uncounted frauds in the mountainous districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, whose illicit distilling is already a thing of considerable magnitude. It would also wrench the Southern market from the distillers of Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and this State, who have large capital invested and a heavy trade in the South. The object of the proposition is, apparently, to enable these reckless mountaineers to get a fuller swing at illicit distilling.

IN THE paper trade, in hardware, leather and many other branches, there is a disposition to buy what virtue there may be in the new remedy of relieving our markets of a surplus of production by exporting abroad. A regular export business in domestic cotton goods is looked upon by some as already established. The statistics of this trade for last year show that 41,008 bales and cases were sent out of the country, the heaviest item being 11,205 bales for China; while Great Britain is our next best customer, having taken 7,892 packages of brown and bleached cottons. The West and other parts of South America are next in importance as consumers. The aggregate is nearly double the amount for the year 1874. These statements possess additional interest when considered in connection with the fact that the quantity of cotton manufactured in the Northern States last year was in excess of all estimates, more cotton having been used by our spinners than in any previous year. If we can compete successfully in foreign markets, or can reasonably hope to by further economies, the problem is solved.

DR. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston, who died in that city on Sunday, was one of the most eminent philanthropists of modern years. The struggle for Greek independence drew him to that country in 1824, which he reached shortly before the fatal illness of Lord BYRON, between whom and himself a warm friendship arose. Dr. HOWE served in the Greek army for six years, when he returned to Boston and devoted himself to the establishment of State institutions for the training of the idiotic and blind. He was one of the active leaders in the anti-slavery movement, and also one of the most confidential friends of old JOHN BROWN. During the war of the rebellion he engaged earnestly in the sanitary movement in behalf of the Union soldiers. He was not an agent of party, but of human life. His walk in life was like the steps of the traveler in new-fallen snow: it left a clear imprint, but no stain. The country has lost in him an honor and defense, and afflicted humanity a loving and loved comforter and friend.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday contains a lengthy but very interesting account of a number of valuable experiments in telegraphy, made in Milwaukee last Saturday, demonstrating publicly, for the first time, that eight messages may be transmitted simultaneously over a single wire, and affording good ground for believing the number that may be so transmitted is practically limited only by the possibilities of sound. A public experiment was *made* between Boston and New York some months ago, with four wires, and was a success. This was the first public demonstration with eight wires. The tests were every way successful, establishing beyond question the triumphant success of the system.

ACCORDING to the representations of an "old miner" who has just returned to Kansas from the Black Hills, there are at the present time from a thousand to twelve hundred men in the Hills prospecting and digging; and although the troops still occupy the territory, they do not molest the miners. The latter have strong hopes that by spring the soldiers will be withdrawn, leaving the entire field open to settlers. He is exceedingly enthusiastic, and declares there is no country on earth so rich in minerals, and possessed of such fine farming and grazing lands as that section. It is not stated how much he was paid for making his roseate report, nor by whom.

"TENNESSEE wants the interest on Government securities reduced, so as to compel investments in that State."—*Exchange.*

Exactly. The credit of Tennessee is at the lowest ebb, and something must be done soon, or it will be irrevocably ruined. Two boys once went out in a boat, when the thing commenced sinking. "JIM, can you pray?" asked JACK. "No," said JIM; "can't you?" "Yes, a little." "Well, then," said JIM, "get at it, and pray deuced fast, for I tell you something has got to be done quick!"

THE indications are that the Southern influence will soon be favorably felt on the early spring trade. According to the New York papers, merchants who have been selling largely to the South within the past six and nine months, report collections from most sections of that quarter. There have been few or no failures of late. The people generally have more money than they have had at any time since the war.

THE talk of the Columbia (S. C.) *Herald*, Governor CHAMBERLAIN'S organ, to the effect that there is a probability that that State will go Democratic at the election of next fall, is mere poppycock. The colored voters are very largely in the ascendancy there, and they have sense enough to know that the question of voting the Republican ticket, and the question of political self-preservation, are synonymous.

A MARVELLOUS piece of mechanism has just been exhibited in Paris. It is an eight-day clock, which chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, playing three tunes every twelve hours, or at any intervals required. The hands go round as follows: one once a minute; one once an hour; one once a week; one once a month; one once a year. It shows the moon's age, the rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood, and there is a curious contrivance to represent the water, which rises and falls, lifting some ships at high-water tide as if they were in motion, and, as it recedes, leaving them dry on the sands. The clock shows the hour of the day, the day of the week, the day of the month, the month of the year; and in the day of the month provision is made for the long and the short months. It shows the signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not and chimes or not, as may be desired; and it has an equation table, showing the difference between the clock and the sun for every day in the year.

The "Gray's" on Deck Again.

From the Washington Chronicle.]

As I was passing through the corridors in the basement of the Capitol on the day after the reassembling of Congress I saw a large crowd of men standing near the House postoffice, whose gesticulations and almost frenzied conduct, accompanied by shouts of "The Gray's on deck again," fully satisfied me that the Confederates were in luck. I afterwards ascertained that the postmaster, who had been re-elected by the Democratic caucus, was an ex-Confederate Captain, and that all of his subordinates were of the same kidney.—*Extract from Colonel James Keegan's letter to the New York Sunday Democrat.*]

Why, bless my heart, say, look hyar Jim,
When did you git to town?
Dog'on if I ain't glad, old boy,
To see you come, sit down.
And we'll have a talk of the ole, ole time,
And of the battles not fought in vain:
For the tide has turned, the Yanks are ruined,
And the Gray's on deck again.

It's many a day since we last met
In the trenches near the old mud fort,
Where we ofttimes piled the Yanks up high
In the morn, after a good night's sport.
Yes, they scooped us in at the end, I know,
Though it went against our grain;
But the tide has turned, the Yanks are ruined,
And the Gray's on deck again.

What do you think I see'd this morn.
As I walked down the avenoo,
But old Ben Simms—you know him well—
Ah! he was a one number two;
And he said as how we were fixed. By Jing!
You mighter heerd him proclaim
How he got the posish of a one-armed Yank,
For the Gray's on deck again.

Yes, Congress is bound for to fix them now,
And to teach them a lesson or two.
We're gwine to get back the niggers they stole
With this army of boys in blue.
Then we'll shout hurrah! for the Southern star,
And the land of the cotton and the cane,
For our y'ar of jubilo has come,
And the Gray's on deck again.

COLONEL JAMES FRANCIS KEEGAN.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Winter at last; but will it last?

The first railway in China is about to be built.

A Reformed Episcopal church is to be established in Boston.

The real estate sales in Chicago during the past year foot up $53,000,000.

Twenty-five newspapers suspended, and four new ones were started last week.

The real danger to be feared by religion is not from knowledge, but from ignorance.

Richmond, Va., is growing steadily and solidly. It now claims a population of 72,500.

The average brain is one-fifth heavier now than three centuries ago. Newspapers did it.

It is sweet to reflect that American refineries are now supplying Canada with sugar.

Oakey Hall won the proud distinction of being the shortest lived dramatic star on record.

Boston is going to introduce a new sewerage system at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars.

There are strong indications of heavy produce shipments from the West during the next few weeks.

Our leather exports to Europe last year served to keep stocks down and prevented a large decline in price.

The receipts of the New York city street railroads, sixteen in number, foot up over $8,000,000 for last year.

It is thought that Fechter will lose his leg. This will cost him his standing in the leg-itimate dramatic profession.

A change has come over the spirit of the dream of the weather, and the festive Granger no longer chases a-field the frisky plow.

That Michigan ship canal project is magnificent. There are but two things lacking to make it practical, money and plenty of water.

The number of vessels belonging to or trading with ports in the United States reported totally lost last year was 373, valued at $7,622,000.

Development. Fifteen years ago the business of Kansas City amounted in round numbers to $3,180,0000. Last year it aggregated $455,882,018.

All the ports of entry in the Western and Southern States whose collections do not pay the expenses of maintaining them should be abolished.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks, with regard to that big soap defalcation, there must be considerable lye out somewhere. Sud' we.

Georgetown wants to be retroceded to Maryland, on the ground that it is damaged rather than benefited by being a part of the District of Columbia.

Minnesota proposes to redeem herself from the stigma of repudiation by taking steps looking to the payment of her old railroad bond indebtedness.

The building business of Philadelphia has been greatly stimulated by the prospective demand for accommodations in connection with the Centennial.

A question with marrow in it. If American beef can be shipped to England and sold at twelve cents a pound, why cannot it be bought at the same price here?

The last words of Sit Down William Allen, as he retired from the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio to the classic shades of Fruit Hill, yesterday, were: "It's all a barren ideality."

A conscientious Boston poultry dealer, who had two tons of chickens which the recent warm spell had spoiled, squared him self by disposing of them to the restaurant keepers.

Pretty safe. Of forty-two million passengers carried over the Massachusetts railroads last year, not one was killed except by their own carelessness, and only six were injured.

An order was recently executed in New York for Sir William Armstrong, of English gun notoriety, for an enormous leather belt, one hundred feet in length by four and a half broad.

There has grown up within a few weeks past quite a demand for American fertilizers for England, and merchants are sending on large orders for supplies for the spring crops.

The New York station houses are crowded nightly. Such is the pressure of misfortune that these wretched abodes are now sought by many who have been brought up in refined society.

Congressman Seelye's statement that there is quite a number of colored American young men in the *College de Propaganda* at Rome, which was denied by Catholic authority, is vouched for by those who know, as being absolutely true.

Last year the Bethlehem Iron Company and the Cambria Iron Company commenced to make spiegeleisen from Spanish ores. It is now stated that the Cambria Iron Company, and possibly other companies, will make spiegeleisen this year from our own ores.

PERSONAL.

A rich man. The Paterson, New Jersey, *Press* says that the father of Messrs. Robert and Thomas Barbour, of that city, who recently died in Belfast, Ireland, left the bulk of his property, estimated at four or five million pounds sterling, to his oldest son, Robert.

A correspondent of the *National Baptist* tells a romantic story of a young man named Randall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a chief's daughter, and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

It is now stated that Col. Sam Colt, of Hartford, was the man who conceived the idea of a submarine electric telegraph wire cable, and was the first to test, put into practical use, produce a successful result and show its practical utility, from which point Morse and others went on from step to step to greater perfection.

His name is Patrick Kane, and he belongs in New York, and when brought before a justice the other day, for habitually beating his wife, he didn't deny the count, but pleaded that he had inflicted the injuries on account of no dislike to her, but simply because of her ugly nature and her relations, who opposed his marriage.

It was a good ovation that Jimmy Blanchard, *nee* Charlie Ross, got when he arrived at Milford on Friday. The streets were crowded, and his weeping mother clasped the little liar to her bosom and promised not to whip him. He dropped a tear or two himself, but, on the whole, was comfortably happy, especially as his St. Albans keeper, Mr. Rugg, wants to adopt him.

A curious case of sudden loss of speech and as suddenly recovering it is reported at Woonsocket, R. I. Twenty years ago a man named Luke was struck dumb, and was at the same time so troubled in his respiration that even in winter he had to sit in a cold room. A week ago he suddenly felt a change, and, after two decades of silence, he began to talk. His articulation, of course, is imperfect, but is improving.

After the death of Minister Avery, the Chinese Foreign Office, which is composed of the high and trusted officers of the Empire, sent to his widow an elaborate silken scroll to be hung in the halls of mourning. The inscription upon this scroll, emblazoned with Celestial art, is to the effect that "two continents, the Occident and Orient, mourn for the loss of one who spoke right, did right and was ever active in the right."

STATE NEWS.

A Tamaqua man is said to have a lizard in his stomach.

Hog cholera still prevails in parts of Somerset county.

Twelve-year-old Reading boys indulge in stabbing affrays.

The Meyersdale *Independent* has been considerably enlarged.

The *Crawford Journal*, Meadville, has put on a handsome new dress.

A new weekly paper, the *Local News*, has made its appearance at Corry.

Cyrus D. Camp has bought the Tunkhannock *Republican* from Perry Marcy.

William C. Cary put an end to a spree by dying in the Lancaster lock-up, on the 31st ult.

Street lamps are extinguished at midnight in Pottsville. That's economy with a vengeance.

Mrs. McDonald, an aged woman, fell down stairs in Cambria borough, on the 7th inst., and was fatally injured.

Mary Markley, of York, has had seventeen children, seventy-six grand children and thirty-five great grand children.

The tendency of prices of tobacco is downward, and there is scarcely any sale for the large crop raised in Lancaster county.

Miss Margaret Parker, aged seventy-nine years, fell or jumped from a window in Muncy on the 27th ult., and received fatal injuries.

Joseph Dysart & Son's saw, shingle and lath mill, in White township, Cambria county, was burned last week. Loss $6,000, with no insurance.

In Bradford county, the other day, a father aged ninety years boxed his son's ears severely for abusing his wife. The boy is about sixty years old.

Mrs. Brislin, of Upper Mines, Luzerne county, though nearly one hundred years of age, is yet a very sprightly old lady, retaining all her faculties unimpaired.

Rev. Mr. Steck, pastor of the Second Lutheran church, Altoona, has resigned, for the purpose of accepting the place of teacher of elocution in the State Normal School at Indiana.

Thad. Stevens' housekeeper has been allowed $7,714 for services as housekeeper by the executors of Mr. Stevens, and Dr. H. Carpenter gets $4,000 for professional services.

About two hundred hats, supposed to have been manufactured during the revolutionary war, were discovered a few days ago at Sunbury while an old building was being torn down.

At Spring Mill, Montgomery county, a few days ago, a child eighteen months old was run against by a dog, knocked against the stove and so severely injured that death ensued in a short time after.

During the past season, says the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, over 1,720 car loads of potatoes passed over the Northern Central Railroad, eastward. Each car contained, on an average, 300 bushels—making a total of 516,000 bushels. They were of the crop of 1875.

Wolves are killing sheep in large numbers in localities in Clearfield county, in which the beasts have not been seen for fifteen years. An old resident says he has heard wolf music for fifty years, but has never heard so much as this winter. Some farmers have lost as high as twenty sheep in one night.

The Phœnixville *Messenger* says that Henry Eahy, of Manheim, has an old wood stove in use, 106 years old. It has the words "R. W. Stiegle," "Elizabeth Furnace," and "1769" on each side. On the front is a picture of a mill with a dog in front of it; behind it a bugle and an eagle. The stove weighs about 500 pounds.

It is stated that over 13,000 tracts of land, embracing 2,500,000 acres, remain unpatented in Pennsylvania, upon which there is due the Commonwealth three-quarters of a million dollars. This means that the occupants of said land, who have a possessory title merely, have never taken out a proper title-paper from the Land Office.

Gottlieb Reihart, of Montgomery county, killed himself on Wednesday. His wife and him had a quarrel about some trifling matter, when he told her that he would take his life. She paid no attention to his threat, and had nearly forgotten the little affair, when in passing to another part of the house what was her horror upon discovering his dead body dangling from a rope fastened to the top of a room door. It is believed that he merely intended to frighten her, as the wall and door bear marks of his desperate struggles to free himself.

A few nights ago while John Q. Welsh and wife were sitting in their house between North Point and Renovo they notice a fellow looking into the kitchen window. He was ordered away, when he placed himself at a front window and subsequently tried to break in the door. He reappeared at the rear of the house and repeated his mischief. Mr. Welsh fired a revolver at the fellow, but he did not seem to mind it. A son of Mr. Welsh then fired a shot gun at him, and the fellow rolled over, muttered something religious and crawled away, leaving blood on the walks where the man stood, showing that he was wounded. Nothing has been seen of the man since.

Of the 254 men who, during 1875, died in Philadelphia at or beyond the age of eighty, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80 years, 30; seven: 81, twenty-one; 82, twenty six; 83, twenty; 84, twenty; 85, sixteen; 86, twenty six; 87, seventeen; 88, thirteen; 89, six; 90, thirteen; 91, eight; 92, two; 93, three; 94, four; 95, one; 96, three; 97, two; 98, one; 99, one; 100, three; 103, one; 108, one. Of the 421 women who, during 1875, died at or beyond the age of eighty, the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80 years, fifty-eight; 81, forty-seven; 82, thirty-six; 83, forty; 84, thirty; 85, twenty-six; 86, twenty-two; 87, twenty; 88, twenty-six; 89, twenty-one; 90, sixteen; 91, eight; 92, seven; 93, five; 94, one; 95, three; 96, two; 97, four; 98, seven; 99, one, 100, three; 102, one; 105, one.

The York *Republican* of last week says: A rather singular case of poisoning came to our notice, this morning, about a lady, residing in Water street, in our town. The particulars are as follows: She went to a dry goods store, purchased a piece of goods of a brown color and made it up into a dress. After she had it completed, she noticed a peculiar eruption on her face and hands, which led her to suppose that the goods she was handling was the cause of it, and upon consulting a physician, he stated that it resulted from the impure coloring matter in the goods. It appears that the lady was considerably ill from the effects of the poison having passed into her system. While no person can tell of the condition of such goods, it should yet be a warning to persons in the purchasing of goods of a similar color.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

Switzerland possesses 168 cotton mills, running 2,059,350 spindles.

Hope Furnace, New Castle, Pa., has blown out, the stock having been used up.

The blast furnaces and rail mills of the old National Iron Company at Danville, in this State, have been sold to John Roach, the shipbuilder, of Chester.

Allentown, Pa., has thirty segar factories, which turn out monthly 300,000. She is the third largest manufacturer of segars in the United States, New York being first and Detroit second.

The product of the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1875, was 55,525 189-2240 tons of steel. This is the largest output, by many thousand tons, of any other five-ton plant in the world, and reflects the greatest credit upon the management of that industry.

Governor Curtin, D. C. Bush, Esq., and other prominent men have about completed arrangements for the transfer of a knitting machine company from Philadelphia to Bellefonte, Center county, Pa. The machines will be manufactured and the work will give steady employment to about three hundred people.

The improvements upon the Conemaugh Blast Furnace, at East Conemaugh, are being pushed vigorously forward, and by the first of next June it is expected that she will go into blast on spiegeleisen. Everything connected with this industry is being placed in the most perfect and substantial condition.—*Johnstown, Pa., Tribune.*

The Milwaukee Iron Works annually consume 60,000 tons butiminous coal, 7,300 tons anthracite coal, 50,000 tons coke, 28,000 tons Iron Ridge and similar ore, 18,500 tons Lake Superior ore, 22,000 tons limestone; and they yield a product of 33,000 tons pig iron, 44,000 tons rails, 15,000 tons merchant iron, 9,000 tons fish-plates, and 2,400 tons of car links and pins.

The first $150,000 of the amount of stock necessary to obtain the charter for the Erie Southern Railway is now subscribed, and the work of surveying the route, securing right of way, etc., will be commenced as soon as the first installment of ten per cent. is paid in and the charter obtained. The stock is distributed among 400 people of Erie city.

Furnace No. 5 (20-foot bosh) at Johnstown, Pa., is gradually approaching completion, and will go into blast about September 1, 1876. She will be the model furnace of America, embodying all the latest improvements—many of them entirely original design. She will be run on Bessemer iron exclusively. The buildings are all of the most substantial kind, and are arranged with a view to architectural beauty, as well as convenience of arrangement.

The New Castle, Pa., *Guardian* says: The Shenango Rolling Mill in that city shut down the evening before Christmas and has been standing idle ever since. What is still worse, there is no telling when it will resume operations. The "Old Mill," which occasionally runs for a few days together, is also idle, and is likely to remain so. The workingmen who are so unfortunate as to depend for employment upon the rolling mills of New Castle are worthy objects of the most profound commiseration, for nothing could render their means of subsistence more precarious than such a state of dependence.

A report having gained currency in Philadelphia to the effect that the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in that city, contemplated the purchase of the Phœnixville Iron Works and the removal of their machinery to that place, a representative of the press interviewed the proprietors aforesaid, and was informed that the rumor had no foundation in fact; that the firm had been annoyed by such rumors for years, and that, having by experience discovered the futility of denial, they had latterly paid no attention to them. There is no doubt the contradiction of the report, upon such authority, was very gratifying to the people of Philadelphia, many of whom are greatly benefited by the presence of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in their city.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending January 1st, was, 10,828 tons, against 41,035 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease 30,207 tons. The total for the year, commencing December 1st, is 275 842 tons, against 381,906 for the corresponding period of last year; decrease 106,064 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions of which we have any reports is, for the week, 90,691 tons anthracite, against 118,625 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease 28,024. The total amount of anthracite sent for the year is 20,476,829 tons, against 20,297,017 for same period last year; increase 179,812 tons. The quantity of bituminous is 3,903,352 tons, against 3,495,719 tons for corresponding period of last year. Increase, 407,633 tons. —*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

How the Blood is Filtered.

When the blood contains the acrid elements which produce rheumatism, gout and venal disorders, the kidneys ought, for it is their office, to filter from the blood, in its passage through them, these hurtful impurities. When they do not, they may be incited to a thorough performance of their duty, and the blood thoroughly depurated by that admirable corrective of organic inactivity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only is torpidity of the kidneys overcome, through the agency of the Bitters, but digestion is facilitated, bilious tendencies counteracted, and the bowels stimulated to a due discharge of their function, which, in connection with that of the kidneys, tends to free the system from the bodily refuse, whose retention is so prejudicial to health.

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Will commence Winter Term JANUARY 3, and end March 28, 1876. The School is divided into five departments, tuition in each for term as follows:
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Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by M. STEERE WILLIAMS, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, or office.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, ILL., NO. 28 UNION BUILDING,
December 16, 1875

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until, and opened at, 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 15, 1876, for the transportation of troops, supplies and supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, or Yankton, D. T. (as principal starting point), and Fort Benton, M. T., and separate proposals will also be received for transportation between Bismarck (at the N. P. R. R. crossing of the Missouri river), Dakota, or Fort Abraham Lincoln, as principal starting point, and Fort Benton, from March 15th to October 15th, 1876.

Each proposal must be in triplicate and be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as such by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted, and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

List of specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, and form of contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of proposal, can be had by application to this office, or to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska; or Sioux City, Iowa; and no bid will be entertained unless accompanied by, and based upon, the list of specifications and requirements and form of contract referred to.

Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army,
Chief Q. M. Military Division of the Missouri.

FLOWERS FOR HOLIDAYS.
Flowers of the finest quality for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish,
Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing,
Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves,
Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses,
Immortelles, Holly Branches,
Bird's Nests, Bird Seed, &c., &c.
Floral Decorations a specialty.
Estimates furnished when requested.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed
eral Street, Alleg
heny, Pa.
THIS DAY,
We offer a Special Bargain in Latest Patterns in
PLAID SUITINGS,
At 12½c, 15c and 18½c, worth really 20c,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1876.

This was another very quiet day in financial circles. The banks were all in easy circumstances, and were quite ready to respond liberally to applications for loans from responsible borrowers. The expectations which were entertained of an increased demand for money with the incoming of the new year, have in a measure met with disappointment, and there is apparently even more of an accumulation now than during the latter part of December. Rates continue easy at 7@9 per cent. for first-class sixty to ninety days commercial paper, with a tendency toward the lower figures on the gilt-edged notes that are to be had; some short time paper with collateral security has been done as low as six per cent., but not enough to make that an established rate. Notwithstanding the abundance of funds, bankers still keep up their policy of closely scrutinizing all new applications for loans, and turn the cold shoulder to any that do not come fully up to the required standard of responsibility. There was some increase in the offerings of New York exchange today, but rates were unchanged at par in transactions between the banks.

—The abstract of the statements of condition of the banks of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, on December 17, 1875, is given below. This statement shows the condition of the total national banking interest of this city correctly, as the five national banks of Birmingham and Allegheny city, which were excluded from the totals given yesterday, are as truly a portion of our national banking interest as any of the *Pittsburgh* banks. Being treated as rural banks in regard to capital and reserve, they have to be separated, but no statement is complete concerning our national banks unless an abstract in which they are included is also given. The abstract is as follows:

RESOURCES.	December 17, 1875.
Loans	$22,050,239 27
Bonds for circulation	8,410,000 00
With reserve agents	4,113,447 11
With other banks	1,121,379 41
Expenses	1,015,635 13
Cash items	493,307 92
Exchanges for Clearing House	443,007 91
Specie	1,554,337 00
Legal tenders	2,551,273 00
Redemption fund	372,389 50
Total	$39,180,485 91
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$11,568,221 63
Net profits	4,072,506 25
Circulation	7,381,657 00
Deposits	14,057,099 03
Due banks	2,159,132 60
Total	$39,180,485 91

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 10, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:41 A. M.	12:26 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅛	....	121	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅝	....	117⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	....	120⅝	....	....	....
10-40's	114⅝	....	114⅝	....	....	....
10-40's coupons	114⅝	....	114⅝	....	....	....
Currency 6's	123	....	123	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	116⅝	....	116⅝	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Quicksilver	17	18	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Panama	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	101⅜
Wells, Fargo Express	90	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	67¾	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	67¾	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	107	107⅛	....	....	....	106⅞
Erie	....	....	....	....	....	16
Michigan Central	58	58	57¾	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	61¾	62¾	61¾	....	....	63⅛
Illinois Central	98¾	....	....	....	....	....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	90	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & North'w'n	....	....	39⅝	....	39⅝	39⅝
Do preferred	87	....	87	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
Rock Island	106	....	106⅛	....	106⅛	106⅛
St. Paul common	36	36⅜	36⅛	36⅝	....	36⅜
Do preferred	69	69⅜	....	....	69	69⅜
Wabash common	7	7	....	....	....	7
Fort Wayne	98	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	17¾	17¾	....	17¾	17¾	17¾
Union Pacific	71	71⅛	....	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Harlem	134½	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	21⅜	21⅜	....	....	4⅜	4⅜
Atlantic & Pac. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	15	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	3⅜	....	....	....	3	3⅜
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	11⅜	11⅜
S. Carolina, April	....	....	....	....	69	....
S. Carolina, July	....	....	....	....	34	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	102⅝	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	54⅝	55¼	54⅝
Reading	55¼	55¾	....
United Co.'s of N. J	134¾	135	....
Oil Creek	11½	12	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62¼
Allegheny Valley	93	94	....
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	80¾	81	....

—The New York *Herald* has the following comments on the recent settlement of the war on railway freights:

During the week the railroads have once more settled their disputes concerning west bound freight, and again established rates of November on the following basis. From New York and Boston to Chicago, 1st class; 2d special, 25c.; second, 20c; third, 60c; fourth, 45c; special, 25c. The rates from Philadelphia and Baltimore to the same point in the West are respectively five and eight cents less on first class, the other classes being in proportion. While the foregoing rates are much higher than those which have prevailed during the past six months, and will necessarily check the progress of the business will yet be done at, because of contracts that do not expire until spring, there are every reason to expect a lower than the rates of one year ago, and only about one-half of the rates established prior to 1874. So sooner are the troubles at this end settled, however, than there comes rumors from the West of a break in the established rates for east bound freights and a stir by the Chicago merchants in consequence of the pooled lines discriminating against that city, in that the rates from Milwaukee (61 miles greater distance) are the same as Chicago to all Eastern points. Thus it is that the railroad officials, in their constant efforts, by hook or crook, to accumulate returns on capital representing $80,000 to $120,000 per mile, out of property the actual cost of which has not exceeded $40,000 to $60,000 per mile, are kept in hot water at all points.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Money chiefly 6@7 per cent., with the exception of 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $275,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $388,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling quiet at 484½@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 113, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½ and 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active, firm and in some cases higher. Railroad bonds less active and irregular in prices. State securities quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher, the advance ranging from ½ to 1¾ per cent. Dealings were large and attended with considerable animation. Lake Shore rose from 63¾ to 63¾, Union Pacific from 71 to 71⅛, Pacific Mail from 36⅝ to 37⅜, Western Union from 79¼ to 79¾. After second call there was a reaction and prices fell off from ¼ to ⅞ per cent., but at the close the market was strong and higher, with a partial recovery from the afternoon reaction. The advance for the day was quite marked. Northwestern and St. Paul shares were prominent in the rise, as were also Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Panama sold down to 97½. The transactions aggregated 213,000 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 35,000, Western Union 24,000, St. Paul common 20,000, preferred 5,000, Lake Shore 20,000, Rock Island 4,000. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Rock Island	106⅞
Pacific Mail	34⅝	St. Paul	36⅝
Mariposa	....	Do preferred	69⅜
Do preferred	85¾	Toledo & Wabash	27¾
Adams Express	102¾	Do preferred	50¾
Wells Fargo Ex	90¾	Fort Wayne	98¾
American Ex	57¾	Terre Haute	5
United States Ex	61	Do preferred	15
New York Central	106¾	Chicago & Alton	100
Erie	16	Do preferred	107
Do preferred	31	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Harlem	133	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Do preferred	131	Atlantic & Pac Tel	18¾
Mich. Central	58	Indiana, Bloom. & W	23
Panama	130	Burlingt'n & Q'cy	115¾
Lake Shore	63¾	Pacific of S. Mo	21¾
Illinois Central	98¾	Union Pac. stock	71¾
Clev. & Pitts	90	Cen. Pac. bonds	104¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do preferred	87½	Do land grants	100¾
C. C. & I. C	3	Do sink. fund bds	91
N. J. Central	135¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	121⅜	New 5's	....
5-20's, 1865	119⅝	Tennessee, reg	77½
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's coupons	114⅝
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	120⅝		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	44½	Virginia, new	38

LONDON, January 10, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅝ per cent., being below the Bank of England rate. Rates for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 3½ per cent. Consols for money 93 3-16, for account 93 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104½; 5-20's, 1867, 107½; 10-40's 106; new 5's, 108½. Railroad securities—Erie 16; Illinois Central 97; Erie 1st's do preferred 29.

Paris, January 10.—Rentes 65 francs; 67½ cents.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—United States bonds, New 5's, 77½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Gold 113. Sight ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling—Commercial 481@482; bank 485@486.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, January 10, 1876. }

The condition of trade to-day throughout the wholesale and commission houses of our city was very quiet, owing to the forbidding and inclement condition of the weather. As people are not disposed to do more than is absolutely essential in such weather, and as the season is one at which business is generally slack, it is hardly more than was to be expected that business was very light to-day. In values there were no alterations of importance, the general range being steady. The change in the weather exerts a strengthening tendency on the values of some of the leading staples in country produce, but hardly produced any visible effect to-day.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	974	Butter, pkgs	41
Corn, bus	3,160	Bacon, lbs	19
Barley, bus	451	Potatoes, bus	490
Oats, bus	3,420	Hay, bales	461

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—There was a steady feeling in the grain trade to-day, with a moderate degree of activity at unchanged values. Wheat was quiet and unchanged. The present rates are: Michigan white $1 38@1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 32@1 35; do red winter $1 30@1 30, the latter for strictly prime quality. Northwestern red $1 30@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality. Corn was in moderate demand and steady. We quote new shelled at 50@53c for good yellow; new ear 45@50c for mixed; 54@55c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65c. Oats were easy at yesterday's prices. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 29@30c; white do at 31@31c; Western white at 33@34c. Barley—Nothing doing. Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring $1 18@1 22c; common to prime $1 00@1 10; fall $1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye—Not much doing; held at 80@83c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Choice grades continue active and firm, while inferior flours are over abundant and sell at heavily shaded prices. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red winter flour $6 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice spring $7 50@7 75; low red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 25; self rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 30c per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; buckwheat flour 2@3½c ₱ ₱.

APPLES—The market is weak and unsatisfactory at former prices. We quote choice eating apples at $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—The stock continues excessive and the market is lower. Prime white navy beans are quoting in a jobbing way at $1 25@1 35 ₱ bushel; medium are nominally $1 15@1 22.

BUTTER—The cold weather exercised a rather strengthening influence to-day, but not much as to produce any effect on prices. Choice grades sold readily at full quotations, while lower qualities were dull. We quote prime to choice roll 24@27c ₱ ₱; medium to good 20@23c; common 12@14c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—There is a light trade at depressed prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12¼@12½c; New York or Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 13@13c; Limburger 13@16c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; pickled 20@23c.

GAME—There is a better feeling in some kinds of game to-day under the influence of the cold weather, and the approaching end of the season during which most kinds of game can be sold. We quote venison at 15c per ₱ for short saddles; 13@16c for saddles; whole deer 10@12c per ₱. Rabbits sold at 20@25c per pair; quails are not wanted at any price; offered at 50c per dozen. Quails were quoted at $1 75@2 25 per dozen; grouse $4 00@5 00 per dozen; prairie chickens $4 00@4 50 per dozen; pheasants $3 50@4 00.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market easy. Chestnuts are easy and about out of market at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee shelled quoting 6@7c; other grades of quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; butternuts at $2 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The market is easy and very quiet; a mellow potato is unsalable at any prices of importance, and the trade principally from store in a jobbing way. We nominally quote choice to prime at 80@90c per bushel: Early Rose 35@38c; Peerless 35@38c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45@50c.

POULTRY—There was a very light supply again to-day, and all offings sold readily at strong prices. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c ₱ ₱; turkeys 18@20c; ducks 15@16c. Live chickens 50@55c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow sale. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl. Hubbard green pea squash quoted at $1 00@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

There was a steady trade for immediate use, which is not very large volume. Prices are easy and unchanged.

CURED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured 13½c; shoulders do, 11c; breakfast bacon 14c; clear sides, boxed, 13c; bellies, sugar-cured, $6 75 per dozen; plain shoulders 10½c; short ribbed sides 12½c; clear do 12½c; ham sausage 9½c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy. We quote prime mess pork at $21 50 ₱ bbl; family mess $21 00; short cut $21 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote refined tierces 13¼@13½c; 3 lb. do lf bbls 14@14½c; in buckets 14½c; 3 lb cadies 15@15½c; 5 lb do 15@15½c; 3 lb palls 17; do 5 lb, 16½c; do 6 lb, 16½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, 65 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote choice tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7½@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at $6 00@6 25.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* takes the following report concerning the progress of the season's packing operations:

The past week has witnessed a light movement of hogs to all the leading markets of the West, and the aggregate shows a falling off when compared with the same period last year. We have many additional returns from minor interior packing points since the publication of our preliminary report last week, but this further information does not materially change the impressions then presented.

The table which we present below shows the approximate number of hogs packed in the principal leading packing points in the West, as shown by telegraph and latest mail dates and estimates since, from November 1st to date, and compaisons with two preceding seasons:

	To Jan. 6, 1876.	To same date, 1875.	To same date, 1874.
Cincinnati	375,000	380,000	510,000
Chicago	880,000	1,050,000	1,100,000
St. Louis	195,000	230,000	280,000
Louisville	205,000	270,000	225,000
Milwaukee	112,000	169,000	205,000
Indianapolis	228,000	241,000	200,000
Total	1,975,000	2,490,000	2,620,000

The total number of hogs packed at the six principal packing points during the last four winter seasons, and aggregate numbers at all other points, and the whole packing in the West, as shown by the annual reports of the *Cincinnati Price Current*, were as follows:

	Season 1874-75.	Season 1873-74.	Season 1872-73.	Season 1871-72.
Cincinnati	560,164	581,253	626,955	630,301
Chicago	1,600,000	1,024,000	1,429,000	1,041,886
St. Louis	402,246	483,705	535,000	419,032
Louisville	273,118	226,947	302,246	309,512
Cincinnati	205,500	230,000	220,000	215,000
Indianapolis	229,339	226,766	196,317	172,100
Six cities	3,500,811	3,381,837	3,391,447	3,060,831
Other points	2,065,415	2,084,353	2,018,867	1,777,727
In the West	5,566,226	5,466,200	5,410,314	4,831,558

Groceries.

Trade was light to-day, and the state of affairs was generally quiet. The decline in roasted coffees foreshadowed in our report of Saturday was made to-day, and the corrected figures are given in our quotations. Sugars are also easy and quotably unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10⅝c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23 c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	9½c
Java	33 @ 34c	Granulated, E	11c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	27@28c	Powdered	11½c
30 grades do	25¼@27½c	Powdered	11c
Java, in papers	35 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in bulk	34@35c	Ground fair A	9 c
Teas.		Fully fair do	8½c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	8¼c
Gunpowder	90c@1 10	Choice fair do	9 c
Imperial	80c@ 90	White clarified do	10 c
Japan	80c@1 00	Yellow clarified	9½c
Oolong	75c@ 85	Strp ch. N. O.	60@65c
Fancy	1 00	Prime	55@58c
Common	65c@ 75	Common	50c
Starch.		*Syrups.*	
Pearl	4½@5	Ex. white drips	70c
Silver	7½c	Sugar drips	60c
Corn	10½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Spices.*	
Choice Carl'a	7½@8 c	Cloves	60 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Cassia	30@35 c
Soda.	7 c	Nutmegs	@1 35
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Pepper	25 c
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb in ₱ papers	7 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 25
Saleratus.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Star, full weight	8 c	Babbitt's best, 60s	6 00
Stearine	16 c	St. Patrick do	7 00
Mould	11@12 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	9½c
Candles.		German mottled do	7½c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 00; 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 90; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gherkins, 2-lb cans, $2 00; succotash, mixing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; half-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ₱ box, $4 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas do. Dates 8¼@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 25c. Figs 17½@20c. Malaga—Layingdon 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Irvis 32c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Mott 20c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 10@13c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Wool.

The trade in wool throughout this section is wholly at a standstill, there being but little of last year's clip left, and what is left being held in the strong hands for which it is owned. Quotations are they are wholly nominal, and give the following extract from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* concerning the wool trade of that city:

"The wool market has settled into a steady and sober shape. Holders are not particularly anxious to sell unless the inquiry comes from a party whose credit is unimpeachable or else talks cash. To such former prices are offered, and in a few special instances what might be termed concessions have been made on Montana, fall Californias and pulled wools. This is in result of the failures that have broken in upon the progress of business. They have made every house extremely cautious as to the customers it encourages, and led wool dealers to consider security rather than sales.

"Manufacturing is very busy, small manufacturers in during the week, but they have bought sparingly. The *haste* of fall weights is not yet developed, and until a more general knowledge is had of stocks to carry over or close out in February the course of wool sales for light weights will hang fire. The larger manufacturers of woolens have been in season, have now bought and may very large lines. They await now the progress of the setting of the embarrassed woolen accounts, and to how we shape the profiles of the light weights made up will be sufficient to injure the values generally. Then, too, a great many novel effects, both in the combination of fleeces, staple and shoddy, and in the arts of the dye-tub have been sent out, and as yet no pressing hint is given what will be the styles. The heftiness and tartiness of shoe buyers this season, now about forcing a factor that is unusual, seems to have some influence upon clothing makers. They seem to take the cue of prostration, and in the dullness, which, it was thought, would be dispelled by the present week, hangs on, and gives ground to all others week's continuance."

The January circular of Messrs. Coates Brothers, Philadelphia, fairly reviews the situation as follows:

"This quiet market is partly occasioned by manufacturers taking account of stock, which keeps them from purchasing 'until after the first of the year,' as so many say. Inasmuch as many woolen factors have for some time past been doing an unsatisfactory business, the impression seems to be general that this balancing of accounts and calculation of profits will not this year prove very satisfactory in all cases, and may determine some concerns to stop now, rather than increase their liabilities in the present condition of general trade. In fact the past few days have developed a weakness in some places where it was not altogether unsuspected by many, and also an occasional heavy failure with large indebtedness to wool houses."

Petroleum.

January 11.—There was a firm market with an upward tendency to both crude and refined, and an advance of 2½@3¢. The Oil City *Derrick* gives the following summary of work on wells during January:

	Wells.	Rigs.
Total in Butler on January 1st	90	19
Total in Clarion on January 1st	62	39
Total in Venango on January 1st	20	11
Total in McKean on January 1st	30	17
Grand totals January 1st	168	86
Grand totals December 1st	118	118
Decrease in December	12	32
Total wells and rigs January 1st	254	86
Total wells and rigs December 1st	238	150
Decrease in December	44	

Wells due this month in Butler..... 34
Wells due this month in Clarion..... 29
Wells due this month in Venango..... 14
Wells due this month in McKean..... 9
Wells likely to be completed in January..... 86

As to the yield the following is given:

Wells finished in December..... 81
Wells finished in November..... 87
Decrease in December..... 6
Aggregate yield of December wells, bbls..1,470
Aggregate yield of November wells, bbls..1,251
Increase in December, bbls..... 196
Average yield of December wells, bbls..... 18
Average yield of November wells, bbls..... 14⅞
Increase in December, bbls..... 3½
Dry holes in December..... 19
Dry holes in November..... 12
Decrease in December..... 7
Wells 100 barrels or less in December..... 28
Wells 100 barrels or less in November..... 34
Decrease in December..... 6

CRUDE—There was a firm market at an advance of about 2½ cover former quotations. The efforts of the bears to break the market seems to have spent itself for the present. We quote Corning and Union at wells at 81¼@81⅝c; United and Pennsylvania do at 80@81¼c; Relief and Grant do at 81½@81⅝c; immediate shipment at 81⅝@81⅞c. Sales to the aggregate of 54,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—There was a firm market with improved reports from the East and a strong tone here in sympathy. We quote plain standard white on the cars at 10½@10¾c for prompt. New York rules at 13½@13⅝c for spot and early January. Philadelphia is quoted at 13¾@13⅞c. Baltimore rules is at 13¾@13⅞c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain quiet and unchanged at $1 10@1 20 for city; $1 05@1 10 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—The *Courier* says: United opened weak at $1 58¾ and declined to $1 55, and on the latter figure large amounts changed hands, causing a stiffening of quotations and an advance to $1 60¼, the market closing at $1 60 bid and $1 61¼ asked. Sales were 1½c above those of United. Upper road closed at $1 85@1 86¾, and immediate shipment closed at $1 87½@1 88¾. The sales were 33,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 10.—The *Derrick* says: United was sold as low as $1 55, but closed at $1 60@1 60½. Shipment was at $1 83¾ early in the day, but improved considerably and closed at $1 85¾. Sales of 74,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 10, closing 8.—There is rather a stronger market to-day, and prices show rather more of a disposition to operate. Crude in bulk 7¾@7¾c for prompt; do in shipping order 10¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c; spot 13¾c; 1½c; naphtha 8¾@8¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾@13¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾@13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market firm; standard white 13¾c; crude 10¼c; cases 17 @17½c.

PARKERS, January 10.—Market firm at $1 60 bid for Titusville; asked $1 65 bid.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet at $1 87¾ asked; $1 85 bid.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet at $1 87½ @1 90; United $1 61½, with an upward tendency.

ROUSSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and dull at $1 84@1 85¾.

TIDIOUTE January 10.—Market quiet at $1 85@$1 95.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 10.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 7¾@7¾c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases 17¾@18¼c; naphtha 8¾@8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Petroleum quiet; crude 10¼c; refined 13¾@13¾c; cases 17½c.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Petroleum strong but quiet; crude 7¾@7¾c; refined 13c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, January 10, 1876. }

The mild weather mentioned in our last week's report has given away, and to-day it is piercing cold, which caused business to be transacted in the yards on the "double quick," though around the hot stoves more time was taken to "dicker" as to prices.

As will be seen, the receipts of cattle by rail were 674 head this week, against 562 last week Add to this increase the number driven in from the surrounding counties, and the grand total of offerings would not fall short of 800 head. Notwithstanding the heavy run, most of the offering would be disposed of ere the close of the day, though at prices shaded from last week Among the offerings were to be found more than the usual number of good cattle, which found a ready market at from $4 00 up to $6 75.

The offerings of hogs were largely in excess of those of last week, and it may be said that the season has fairly opened in the Allegheny market for the winter season. So far as regards the retail trade prices here rule about the same as reported last week though the wholesale trade dropped a fraction in sympathy with the decline in prices in the East Liberty noted below.

The run of sheep was extremely light and so was the demand. This branch of the live stock market is for the time about played out. The best prices reached to-day were $5 75, and from that down to almost any price. All the offerings were disposed of at an early hour of the day.

The offerings of milch cows were very light, and were mostly of the medium and medium grades, prices ranging from $25 00 to $50 00.

Rates of the Market.

With regard to the ruling of the market it may be appropriate to say that the rates here given below are wholesale and some retail, the latter being somewhat the larger retail. It may be also remarked that a considerable number of sales are made on private terms, the figures of which cannot be given. The following figures will not fall short of the true state of the market:

Prime 1,400 to 1,600 ₱ steers	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 ₱ steers	5 75@6 00
Good 1,100 to 1,200 ₱ steers	5 25@5 50
Medium 900 to 1,000 ₱ steers	3 75@4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 50

HOGS.

Choice Philadelphias	$7 40@7 50
Good Yorkers	7 00@7 25
Roughs	6 50@6 75

SHEEP.

Best, 90 to 115 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Good, 85 to 100 lbs	4 50@5 00
Medium to fair	2 75@4 00

Receipts of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Following are the receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs by rail, as copied from the books of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway, for the week ending to-day, from which it will be seen, as above stated, that they are largely in excess of those of last week.

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Arnold & Wolf	Chicago	13
D. Mooney	Chicago	5
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	5
Moonshine	Chicago	5
J. Rifle	Chicago	5
Marks & Bro	Chicago	5
Kahn & Lobman	Chicago	5
H. S. Tranerman	Chicago	5
E. Well	Chicago	5
A. J. Rothchild	Chicago	5
L. Rothchild	Chicago	5
L. Ackerman	Chicago	5
M. Kraus	Chicago	5
J. Shamberg	Chicago	5
A. Greenbaum	Chicago	5
Shamberg & Arnold	Chicago	5
Eli Katz	Chicago	5
M. C. Gibson	Chicago	5
W. Rinehart	Chicago	5
W. Frazier	Orrville	5
R. Hendricks	Columbiana	5
R. McCaslin	New Castle	5
H. Trator	Bedford	5
Robert Whipp	Henderson	2
H. Donohue	Bellaire	2
Total		67

HOGS AND SHEEP.

Hector & Co	Chicago	5
James Hunter	Chicago	6
R. M. Caslin	New Castle	4
F. Sponsaller	Bayard, mx'd h'gs & sh'p	3
J. W. Arnold	Canal Dover, mx'd h'gs & shp	3

EAST LIBERTY, January 10, 1876.

Advices from the Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty, up to a late hour this evening represents the receipts of cattle light and as yet nothing doing. Hogs were in heavy receipt and prices off from those of last week from 50 to 75c, and going still lower. The run of sheep was heavy, there being fully 20 loads on sale to-day. The market was not fairly opened, but prices had not receded from those of last week.

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 2,900 head, making 7,200 head for the week, against 5,480 head last week. Quality mainly medium to fair with but one car load Texans. Demand good and market fairly active at an advance from Friday equal to 25c, making a total advance of 50c since last Monday; strictly prime extra steers $12 75@13 25; fair to good $11 25@12 50; ordinary and poor $10 00@11 00; poor and common lots $8 50@9 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 8,200 head, making 19,200 head for the week, against 18,000 head last week. Prices a shade easier, with large business; a few good prime lambs sold at 6½c; $6 25@6 50 per 100 pounds; sheep $5 75@6 25; prime and extra $7 00@7 50; most sales at $5 50@6 50.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 7,700 head, making 21,430 head for the week; against 14,980 head last week. For a car load of Ohio corn-fed hogs, alive, $6 25 was bid but not accepted.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Market active and firm and prices 10¼@25c higher; Cherokee to fair natives sold at $2 25@3 00; fattened and shipping steers $3 00@4 50; smooth, well fattened native steers $4 25@6 25; good $5 50. Shipments 490 head.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head. Market active and strong and prices 5¢@10c higher; packers $4 20@4 70, chiefly $4 30; shipping $4 50@5 30; market closed strong with all sold. Shipments 2,100 head.

Sheep—Market active and prices 12½@25c higher; common to choice $3 50@5 00.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Cattle—Market dull this week, but prices unchanged; 3,000 head arrived and sold at $7 00@7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and $6 00@6 75 for fair to good, and $4 00

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 10, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.971	24	74	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.132	20	70	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.323	14	63	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.192. Highest thermon....36
Mean thermom.... 18. Lowest thermon.....14

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Open day and evening. Students received at any time. For terms, call or address J. C. Smith, A.M., Principal.

Mr. De Camp's Answer.

George W. De Camp, Esq., yesterday filed an answer to Burgess Rowan's suit for slander. He denies that he called the plaintiff a thief, or that he called him a bankrupt. He does not deny that he may have called him a scoundrel and a liar in relation to his conduct as Burgess, touching the difficulties of the town of Verona. He expects to be able to prove and justify all the charges set out in the plaintiff's declaration of claim, except as he specifically denies in this answer. The defendant says that in the language imputed to him he referred to the plaintiff's official conduct as Burgess, and did not touch upon his personal or private character.

Progress in Medical Electricity.

One of the persevering laborers in the field of medical electricity is Dr. T. F. Frank, 28 Penn avenue. The appar tuses of his construction are scientifically adapted for medicinal and surgical purposes, and his application of the electric force entirely original. His mode of localizing obscure diseases by electric examinations is in accord with the laws that govern animal functions, and contributes greatly to a correct diagnosis.

For medical men acquainted with the manifold uses electricity is applied for, or who value the proper understanding of its devotees.

Only recently Dr. Frank was asked by a prominent medical gentleman, how a spark from an electric machine can dissolve a tumor or cure obstinate constipation, and was surprised to see those phenomena demonstrated, without shocks by almost imperceptible currents.

Many sensitive patients are deterred from applying to an electric physician for fear of the unpleasant sensation produced by shocking machines. An electric physician of the higher order will never subject his patients to coarse and painful treatment. In nature's subtle elements are powerful in proportion as they are subtle and well-fed, consequently the finer the electric current the more wonderful its results as a medicine.

Dr. Frank, who has for many years enjoyed the appreciation of the most talented physicians as an expert in his specialty, is rapidly becoming popular in this city.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Before Judge McCandless.

Dilworth Bros. *et al.* vs G. M. Madsker, of Westmoreland county. On motion of solicitor for creditors, the said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt, and referred to Register Marchand.

George Fuller, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented and hearing fixed for the 1st prox., before Register Rogers.

John Sheetz, Allegheny county. Petition and The objections filed to report of sale by assignees of certain real estate are overruled and sale confirmed.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. steamboat Stella The argument on the exceptions filed to the report of John Wiley, Esq., Commissioner, to ascertain damages, by Mr. Acheson for, and Mr. Watson against the exceptions was made, after which the report was confirmed absolutely.

John B. Alexander vs. steamboat Stella. On motion of proctors, W. S. Evans & Co. and Evans, Dallas & Gilmore are allowed to intervene for their clients.

W. H. Swift, of Erie, bankrupt, filed a petition in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Woodruff.

Albert E. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the case was referred to Register Harper.

F. W. Robinson, of Erie, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday morning, and the matter was referred to Register Woodruff.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Stowe and Collier.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Huffman & Stewart. Verdict for defendant. This was an action to recover an assessment.

Same plaintiff vs. John Nickie. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. Christian Sowes. Verdict for plaintiff for $155 80.

Same vs. Lewis Matthews. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. Chris. Bronder. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. McNish & Butler. Verdict for defendants.

Same vs. Henry Hertz. Verdict for plaintiff for $59 80.

Same vs. James M. Hammond and James W. Lest (two cases). Verdict for defendants in each case.

Same vs. Wm. Hageman. Verdict for defendant.

Same vs. Philip Eiler. Verdict for defendant.

Youngiove Agricultural Company vs. Ross Johnson *et al.*, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for 2,648 85.

People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Peter Siegel. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph West's executor. This is an action on a note for nearly $2,000. The defendant alleges mental incapacity on the part of West to give a note at the time this is alleged to have been given, and also claims that it is a forgery. The case was tried some time ago and a verdict rendered for plaintiff. It was then taken to the Supreme Court and the judgment reversed, whereupon a second trial was had and a verdict rendered for defendant. The lower Court granted a new trial, and the case is now up for the third time.

City of Allegheny vs. W. H. Shoenberger, guardian of W. H. Shoenberger and Wm. H. Shoenberger: *sci. fa.* on a municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $961 33, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

R. P. Bargan or John Granger, owner, *et al.*: *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This court is now engaged on the audit list, and will continue at it until all the cases thereon are heard.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas J. Taylor pleaded guilty to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. *A noile pros.* was entered on an indictment for selling volunteers against the same party.

Kate Beatty was acquitted on a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by Sarah Portsel.

Patrick Beatty pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred by Sarah Portsel.

Wm. Davis pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, preferred by Mary Will.

Isaac Silverman was acquitted of a charge of forgery, preferred by Martin Shoenberger.

John Sullivan was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. W. L. Cassidy was the prosecutor.

Gottlieb Altwater plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor to minors, preferred by W. H. Cone, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 to the Treasurer of Allegheny City for the use of the city, and in default to be committed for a period not to exceed ninety days.

The jury is out in the case of Conrad Sourbier, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of J. Hillenbrand.

Mary Prior is on trial on charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by Anna Fogelman.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting This Evening.

The annual meeting of the Humane Society will be held this evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. Mrs. Caroline E. White, President of the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society, together with several others, ladies and gentlemen from the East will be present. Zadoc Street, Superintendent of the Society, will present the report of the work of the Society for the past year. The meeting promises to be an interesting one and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of citizens. All are invited.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

Boards of Directors of Insurance Companies Chosen Yesterday.

The following Boards of Directors of insurance companies were elected yesterday:

FIRE.

ALLEMANNIA INSURANCE COMPANY—Robert C. Schmeriz, William F. Lang, Chas. Meyran, Peter Lang, Joseph Morgenstern, T. J. Craig, Wm. Carr, Joseph Abe, August Steinmeyer, Martin Heyl, Christian Siebert, J. Ludewig Schmidt.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY—G. H. Meyer, F. D. Grist, H. H. Nieman, Edwin Bindley, W. H. Watterson, Wm. Semple, A. Kercher, Jac. Keebler, John Aufderhyde, H. Hasenmaster, George Wamhoff, F. Ch. K. Beermann.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY—Messrs. James H. Hopkins, A. G. Cubbage, G. Steugel, J. C. Lappe, John Lappe, Jacob J. Walter, Wm. Halpin, Charles A. Colton, Charles Meyran, Geter C. Shidle, Wm. Douglass, John B. Dunlevy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY—Messrs. John Irwin, Jr., Captain William Dean, Harvey Childs, C. Kuhn, Charles Schmertz, R. B. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Theo. H. Nevin, Hugh S. Fleming, Jacob S. McCord, George W. Cochran, and John F. Robinson.

M. & M. INSURANCE COMPANY—Messrs. James Bennett, President; A. E. Wood, Secretary; W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, I. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, Geserg A. Weaver, Jas. Watson, C. W. Batcher, S. F. VonBonnhorst and George W. Hallman.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY—Robert H. King, John F. Jennings, Samuel McClurkan, John Floyd, James M. Bailey, N. J. Bigley, John S. Mullen, Capt. Madison Bailey, Nanlel Wallace, Thomas Smith, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Major Adam M. Brown.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY — Messrs. Robert J. Anderson, Captain R. J. Grace, Wilson Cunningham, Robert B. Townsend, G. C. B. Fetterman, Charles McGinn, A. F. Falzelli, Captain J. F. Adams, Thomas Rouke, Wm. Barker, Jr., F. P. Bassett, Samuel Reynolds, John R. Gloninger, Secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Messrs. C. Hoerr, R. Barchfeld, Joseph Lang, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Wirth, Jr., Wm. Mayer, H. Dallimeyer, J. W. Tim, J. F. Aawekotte, H. Herr, F. Linker, Charles Schwab.

IRON CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. David Gregg, M. K. Moorhead, M. B. Brown, E. M. Kennedy, John M. Oakford, McCoy, W. Baker, C. H. Fanlson, R. H. Negley, John M. Irwin, John S. Gregg, John Cowley, Geo. Alexander, James H. Mitchell.

ALLEGHENY.

NATIONAL.—John A. Myler, James Lockhart, Robert Lockhart, Thomas Shoenberger, A. P. Whiston, James Bradley, John Porterfield, Theo. F. Strauh, H. Francis, H. W. Hoyle, James Richey, Jr., J. Ballentine.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE.—L. Wanderhold, Wm. Graff, John Seiling, F. G. Weise, John Gregor, John Herenemeuther, P. Uriing, Henry Yager, J. A. Eckert, Adam Heyle, Albert Schwendi, Henry Landgraaf.

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY—A. McFarland, W. J. Langfitt, M. D. Peebles, Valentine Baker, Jos. H. Rotand, Wm. Schroyer, Henry Kunz, W. G. Gibson, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Rosebung, Albert Pitcairn, J. G. Reel, H. S. McGeary, A. Hilandle, B. D. Moore, Jas. B. Orr, Samuel George, Jr., Saml. Severance, J. M. Hemphill, S. B. Smith.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Henry Irwin, Geo. R. Riddle, Simon Drum, Wm. M. Lare, Jos. Lauiner, Jacob Franz, J. A. Smith, Gottlieb Fass, Jacob Rush, John A. Scott, J. Snyder, S. R. Geyer, R. B. Mowry, M. D., Jos. Otto, Adam Bopler.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Charges of Ill Treatment of the Inmates—Report of the Investigating Committee of the Board—The Testimony as Furnished by the Board.

At the request of members of the press the Managers of the Reform School have furnished the testimony published below in the matter of the charges preferred against officers of the institution for neglect and abuse of the inmates and want of Christian influence on the part of the officers." Accompanying the testimony is given a statement from the President of the Board, setting forth how the charges first reached him and a history of the proceedings that followed. The crowded state of our columns prevents its publication. With regard to the charge of secrecy in the investigation the President says: "These charges were referred to the Committee on Instruction and Discipline for thorough and public investigation. The committee was especially instructed to permit all reporters of the press to take copies of the charges and full notes of the testimony for publication, if desired." He then taps the reporters over the knuckles for not having scented what was going on, but fails to show how it was possible for them to have heard of it, or if they did, in view of previous experiences, how they would have suspected that such remarkable special instructions had been given the committee. In a postscript the worthy President refers to one-sided, and in some respects untruthful, statements, and adds: "I deny that our Board has authorized any one to publish a line in regard to this case."

Next is given the report of the committee of investigation to the Board, and following that the testimony pinned to it by the clerk.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES REPORT.

To the Executive Committee Pennsylvania Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Instruction and Discipline, with Mr. Gilfillan added, having had these charges in writing committed to them, met by appointment at the Reform School, through Rev. W. H. Gill, of Allegheny, and held a continuous session on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., and afterwards two protracted sessions, one on Monday and the other on Tuesday, 20th and 21st. Both of the last sessions extended through the afternoon and late in the night.

Your committee had before them all the parties involved, and in addition they had Misses Pence and Neiman, former officers, Miss McCoy, Mrs. Miller, Sophia Leigh, Sue Hollar, Sarah McClelland, Mary Peace, M. Johnson, Miss Kelley, Ella Pease, Belle M. Watson and Helen Leigh, at present officers; and Lucinda Jones, Thrse a Gracey, Annie Curry, Martha Cole, Mary Foley, Annie Suggo, Mary Walters, Madona Taylor, Blanche Lawson and Emma Bankard, inmates of the institution.

The Rev. Gill was notified by Mr. Ross, clerk, to attend, but for some cause, to the committee unknown, did not.

Your committee, through J. Gilfillan, Esq., administered the oath to all the parties examined, and after a thorough and searching investigation beg leave to report the following:

The undersigned, Committee of Instruction and Discipline, having had before them the parties named in the foregoing, and having submitted them to a thorough examination under the rules governing the same, are of opinion that the charges made by Mrs. McKelvy and Miss Dickey, through the Rev. W. H. Gill, were unsustained.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. RINEHART,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,
JOSIAH KING,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 23, 1875.

Following is the

TESTIMONY.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee on Instruction and Discipline of the Pennsylvania Reform School, with Mr. John Gilfillan added, was held at the institution on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock P. M. Members present, Messrs. Rinehart, Wightman, King, Phillips and Gilfillan.

Mrs. Sarah McElvey, having been invited to meet with the committee and testify in regard to the charges made by her and Miss Sue Dickey, was called in, and Mr. Rinehart, chairman, explained to her that the committee had decided to take all the testimony that they could, and Mr. Gilfillan being a justice of the peace for Allegheny county, was duly qualified to administer the same.

Mr. Rinehart then handed Mrs. McKelvy her printed statement to examine and say whether or it was her statement, and if she was prepared to be sworn to it.

She hesitated that the statement was hers, and Mr. Gilfillan then swore her to the truth of her statements, and also that she would true answers make to such questions as might be put to her by the committee touching this investigation.

Miss McCoy was called in to hear the testimony, and was also put under oath to answer truthfully any questions that might be put to her touching this investigation.

MRS. MCKEVY'S TESTIMONY.

The following is the substance of the testimony given by Mrs. McKelvy under examination: Testified to commitment July 6th in the evening. My duties were to take charge of the laundry. Was taken to my department by the matron, Miss Pence, the morning of the 7th. She took me in without introducing me to the girls. Told me that was the department you have full charge here, and you must be very watchful over the girls; they will bob the next girl that they catch. Mr. Gilfillan: They will make you trouble in every way, and if they give you trouble let me know and I will punish them severely. They are not as other girls, but more like animals than human beings." There were six girls in my department at that time, Ida Taylor, Ella Hartzell, Mary Foley, Annie Smygo, Lizzie Jones and Susie Seward. The girls were from fifteen to twenty-one years of age. Ida Taylor claimed to be over twenty-one. I was in the institution four months or a little over; was on constant duty from six o'clock in the morning to between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. My impression as to the institution by using a school of reform is, that there is nothing except chapel services to suggest its being such. There were no Sabbath schools, except ing one day, and nothing but harsh and cold treatment. I was told by Mrs. Miller, Assistant Matron, that harsh treatment was all that would have any effect upon them. I have from officers heard harsh names called to the girls; their former life and the reason why they were committed cast up to them. They were called by the matron and assistant matron names as bad as could be, also nasty, mean and low. Miss Miller, assistant matron, said of one girl that she was such a mean, low thing she could not bear her; that she would not sit on the seat she had sat upon if she had to stand, and that she would rather take poison than eat off the same plate. Similar remarks were called to Miss McCoy and Mrs. Miller—but Miss McCoy did not say she would not sit upon the same seat, etc., but Mrs. Miller did. Miss Miller's general conduct to the girls was harsh and cold—sometimes kind, but generally harsh and cold, and in my opinion without cause.

Some instances of harsh treatment were: Slapping girls about the face and head, especially when they complained of being sick; either Annie Curry or Mary Walters was treated in that way. Sarah Harman was struck in the eye with a whip, but whether intentional or accidental, I don't know. Compelling girls to clean out the filthy sewer, when they had to put their arms into the filth in warm and cold weather; and Miss McCoy or Mrs. Miller standing over them. There was a whip carried into every department except mine (the laundry) by Miss McCoy, but never brought into the laundry while I was there, thank God. The slapping occurred in the dining-room, and was without provocation except sickness, but sometimes a little rudeness.

The statements made by me I saw with my eyes and heard with my ears. Miss McCoy struck the girls with the whip, and struck them with a whip. She struck girls about the shoulders with her fist. Girls were often kept on duty when they were unfit. Mary Foley's case is one instance. She was sick about the latter part of August or beginning of September. She was kept on duty till she fainted at her work, using the wringer. Ella Hartzell was sent to the sewer if she refused, saying she would rather go anywhere else, to a worse place, than there. She was called out of line and sent to her room. She was two weeks off duty. There were other ailments; one had neuralgia; Annie Curry was the name; she got slapped in the face by Miss McCoy. Miss Helen Leigh was in the office using bad language at the table; such expressions as "Old cow; old things; what are you laughing at, you old cow, you." Misses Pence, Shaw, Dickey, Pease, and Messrs. McGiffin, Agnew and Foreman were at the table.

Mr. Avery made no charges against me. The feeling at this table was generally a kind of hilarity. Miss Leigh sang songs further on. Miss McCoy made a charge that I had made a disturbance in the institution. Mr. Avery told me I had discharged my duty faithfully. I left this institution about the 15th of November.

[At this point Mr. Avery was called on. The day I left, when I stepped out of my room I heard Mr. Avery's voice in thunder tones saying, "I'll cut the very hide off you;" was satisfied it was the girls were being whipped; could hear the blows; don't know who he was whipping. Mr. Avery in the presence of the officers said, "that he would blast the reputation of any officer differing with the institution."

Don't remember that I said anything to any person after the interview with Mr. Avery and the officers, or that I was disappointed in Mr. Avery. Did not see Mr. Avery whipping the girls; never heard him; heard voices of girls being whipped. Did not go to the Superintendent; had no complaint to make; never told me. Mr. Avery never visited my department while I was in the institution. I asked the questions put by Mr. Gilfillan in the institution when they were over twenty-one years of age? Simply for information. Madona Taylor claimed to be over twenty-one years of age. I never consulted the Superintendent about her case, nor examined the record; only have it from the girl herself.

STATEMENT OF THE MATRON.

Miss McCoy stated under oath, in presence of Mrs. McKelvy: Took Mrs. McKelvy to her department, but did not give any of the girls her history or call any names; never do such things; may have told Mrs. McKelvy that she must be watchful and make the girls mind her, and that they would make severe times for her. Luella Harman did get struck in the eye, it was accidental. Hold worship with the girls every morning, and they have worship in the schools in the evening. Do not know of any vulgar language used by any one; the Assistant Matron presides at their table.

MISS DICKEY'S STATEMENT.

Miss Sue Dickey, formerly teacher was called and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, to her statement (first having examined it) and also to make true answers to such questions as might be put to her touching the investigation. The following is the substance of her testimony (under oath).

Came to the institution September 24, and left November 11th, 1875. Was taken in on four weeks trial; at the end of that time was told I was satisfactory and could stay. Did not know Mrs. McKelvy until after I came to the institution.

The officers were not friendly; treated me as a stranger. Was not detected Mrs. McKelvy in telling a falsehood. Was on duty from six o'clock in the morning to half past seven o'clock in evening; was employed as a teacher, had charge of the boys' dining room in the forenoon to see it cleaned, and taught school in the afternoon from about two o'clock. Was called before Mr. Avery by Misses Pence, Neiman, Johnston, Mrs. McKelvy and Mrs. Miller, to answer charges preferred by Miss McCoy. Mr. Avery scolded. Miss McCoy was present. The charge was unpleasantness and that a clique was formed. Mr. Avery said a great many things—said he had it in his power to injure the reputation of any officer, and would not give a recommendation to any one who harbored disloyal sentiments or gave any information to any outside party that would injure the institution. My idea of disloyalty is doing anything that would incite rebellion or ill-feeling, or injure in any way the institution. I think Mr. Avery's idea was that we were about to disclose something that we knew.

Miss McCoy did's number of little things to me that were unkind; cannot now mention any of them. Saw Miss McCoy whip Marietta Cole unmercifully with her hands; saw her use the whip, also with hand shut and open. Was discharged; would have remained longer, not that I was satisfied, but because I felt a deep interest in the girls. The punishments were given for trifling offenses—for going out in the yard, &c. Melissa Williams, Martha Cole, Mary Walters, Mary Trimer, Luella Harman were all whipped in my presence. There were two girls whipped in the dining room while their faces were in the dish-pan. Have heard Miss McCoy and Mrs. Miller call girls thieves, liars, &c. The sewing was not properly ordered; the girls were only ruled by fear; their past lives were cast up to them by Miss Miller; the name given to the sewing room. Found some of the girls unruly in the school room, but had no difficulty in controlling them; do not think them so hard to manage as the children in the public schools. When I remonstrated with Miss McCoy for my being discharged without first obtaining a hearing from the committee, she said "she guessed Mr. Avery and the committee knew what they were doing," and when talking with Mr. Avery he said "the committee had anything to do with it." Was appointed to witness a degrading scene the morning I left. Mr. Avery whipping Mary Cannon and Topsey Black; did not see but heard it; Lizzie Jones told me he (Mr. A.) whipped those two girls; heard Mr. Avery say: "I'll take the hide off your." Saw a good deal at the table that was unpleasant; a great deal of contention; heard a quarrel between Mr. Avery and Miss Pence; Mr. Avery said that there had been so many pounds of butter used more than was ever used in the institution before. Miss Pence said it was a lie. Mr. Avery threatened to call for a policeman and have her taken out. No one came, as one instance of improper treatment. I think the girls were allowed to bathe at improper times.

Miss McCoy here stated to the committee, in presence of Miss Dickey, that her school was very disorderly and very badly conducted.]

Miss McCoy was never in my school but once—about five minutes; Mrs. Miller was in several times. Miss Neiman and Miss Pence also came in.

MISS NEIMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Neiman was called in and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan—I came into the institution on the 10th of May, and left on the 15th of December, 1875; had charge of the sewing room up stairs (was employed as a sewing woman). Have seen marks on girls, what I considered to be cruelty; have also seen whipping in my room; it was done with a strap on each side of the head by Miss McCoy for cutting an armhole in a coat too large, without permission.

[Miss McCoy here stated that Miss Neiman had attempted to whip the girl and she had turned on her, and she had been sent for to correct matters. Miss Neiman acknowledged that this was true.]

Have seen one whipping; don't know who did the whipping. Saw marks on Lucinda Jones and Theresa Gracey; the girls said Miss McCoy whipped them. Was at the meeting of officers before Mr. Avery; don't remember what he said.

Miss Lizzie Pence was called in and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan: Was in the institution six months all but a few days was employed as housekeeper; saw Miss McCoy whipping Martha Cole with her fist; another day saw Miss McCoy strike girls in the kitchen; saw Miss McCoy give a general round. Lucinda Jones was present. Miss McCoy struck me and left the marks on her back and arms; the skin was off her back in some places. Miss McClelland called the girl names.

Was at the meeting of officers; Mr. Avery said something about discharging all the officers; said he would discharge all the officers and send for Mayor Phillips' police to hold the place until new officers could be got; I found the girls to be very good girls to work generally. My girls had a desperate dread of going into the sewing room; heard Miss H. Leigh say, "You old cow, you," twice; saw her throw bread under the table. The general conduct at the table was sometimes good and sometimes pretty rough—too rough for ladies or any respectability. Mr. Avery told me I was a mean woman when he would not give me a recommendation. I told him I would get a recommendation from a gentleman. (This difficulty occurred about the beginning of butter used.)

WHIPPED BLACK AND BLUE.

Lucinda Jones, at present an inmate, called in, and after the chairman had explained to her the nature of an oath, and as no officer of the institution was present, that the committee wished her to tell the truth and that she need not be afraid to do so, as their decision would see that she was protected. She was then sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and gave her testimony in substance as follows: Was whipped by Miss McCoy a good many times; whipped with a strap; whipped on my dress off; had been in but a few weeks this time when I was taken away with other girls from the house; was locked in my room one week and had nothing but bread and water. Miss McCoy was angry with me; she is cross to me; have seen Miss McCoy whip Martha Cole; struck girls with keys or scissors; think Miss McCoy is too lenient; Miss McCoy has worship every morning; Miss McCoy gets up in the morning and reads a portion of Scripture; do not think Miss Pence, Miss Neiman or Miss Dickey took proper parties for officers; would not trust my character with them, nor a child of mine with them; Miss Pollard—got a letter to her; was a second consideration—the prime object seemed to be their salary; never heard any officers call the girls bad names, or cast up their past lives; preside at the officers' table; think Mrs. McKelvy would swear to anything; was present at the meeting of the officers; there was nothing objectionable in the remarks that the Superintendent he used nothing but suasion, and made no threats; he said if parties left the house and asked for a character, none but could give a good one, he would not give one at all. Mr. Avery invited parties who had complaints to make to bring them to him. Mrs. McKelvy told myself in my room, while she was on a visit to me, that my children were to hunt bed bugs and lice in the institution.

WANTING VERACITY.

Sophie M. Leigh called and sworn, and testified in substance as follows: Have been engaged in the institution four years the 1st of March next; have been in the laundry also, assisting on the girls' side; never have any cruel treatment; never saw Miss McCoy strike any girls in the face; do not think Mrs. McKelvy a woman of truthfulness as much as I have seen of her; think Mrs. McKelvy, Miss Pence, Miss Dickey or Mrs. McKelvy ha. good influence over the girls; never heard any vulgarisms at the table; Miss McCoy has papers with the girls every morning and in the afternoon a recommendation; Miss McCoy is kind, generally; think she is too indulgent.

Have charge of the hall leading to the Superintendent's apartments at the forenoon; have no whipping the morning Mrs. McKelvy left; heard the whip; understood it was Mr. Avery correcting his two children, Jack and Girty; did not hear him say he would cut the hide off.

Sue Hallar, called and sworn—Have been here since November 15, 1875, in charge of laundry; have been in the habit of assistant to the children by officers since I came here; have seen Miss McCoy whip some of the girls slightly; think the religious influence is Christian and good; have not heard any vulgar language used at the table by officer. Think Miss stalled me in my position; she did not call girls bad names.

Sarah McClelland called and sworn—Have been here between eleven and twelve years; in charge of the Female Department. Have never seen Miss McCoy use cruel treatment to any of the children. Never heard any vulgar remarks at the table. Miss McCoy, in my opinion, was not a straight out woman; think her unsuitable for an officer. Think Miss Pence was not competent to control girls. Miss Dickey's reputation for veracity was not good in the house. Was not present at the officers' meeting.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

Mary Pease called and sworn—Have been in the house for nine months; Miss Pence, Am teacher in the little boys' home and organist. Never saw Miss McCoy inflict any cruel punishment on the children or strike them with her fist. Think the influence in the house a good and Christian one. Never heard any vulgar remarks at the table. Miss Pence sometimes made personal remarks. Miss McCoy to go for medicines for girls when they had the toothache. Mary Foley's fainting occasioned by Mrs. McKelvy making her do overwork. Was not at the meeting of the officers. Have corrected children myself, but never severe. Mrs. McKelvy's conversation was coarse; once I heard her tell an obscene story unfit to repeat even to intimate lady friends.

M. Johnston called and sworn—Have been in the House two years on the 1st of next March; now in charge of the laundry. Have not seen any cruel treatment or severe treatment; have seen punishments administered, but did not think it cruel. I have the privilege of sending children to the infirmary when I find them sick. Think the treatment is generally kind. Have put up medicine for Miss McCoy for toothache. Never saw Miss McCoy strike girls with her shut fist; have seen Miss McCoy whip; think that the Christian influence of the house is good; Miss McCoy frequently talked to the girls in their rooms when I was assistant matron; Mrs. McKelvy called on me and wished to use my name in connection with these charges; think that Mrs. McKelvy, Miss Dickey and Miss Pence's influence with the children was bad; it was noticeable on the girls; was at the meeting of the officers; did not understand Mr. Avery to say that he would blast the reputation, &c., he stated that unless the officers would work in harmony they would all be discharged, and the Mayor's police called in; was present when Mrs. Miller called Mary E. Kelly names; heard Mrs. Miller call her a bad girl; heard Mrs. Miller call Mary E. Kelly and Lucinda Jones names; have always been very well, but would like to be out and make my own living.

Martha Cole, at present an inmate, called, and same remarks made by Chairman as in former cases. Sworn by Mr. Gilfillan—Have been in about two years; have been whipped by Miss McCoy, but not severely, for handing notes out through the window to the boys; Miss McCoy and other officers are kind to me. I was whipped with a *whip*, not with *the fist*. Mrs. McKelvy has slapped me. Mrs. Miller and Miss McCoy told me I was wanted in here and that I should tell the truth.

THREATENED TO KILL.

Mary Foley, at present an inmate and just recovering from typhoid fever, was called in and similar remarks made to her by the Chairman, as in former cases. Sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and testified in substance as follows:

Have been in the institution about two months; had to work in the laundry, ironing. Till I fell off myself. Mrs. McKelvy made me work, and swore she would kill me; Miss McCoy is kind to me; did not know what was wanted of me.

Annie Smygo, at present an inmate, was called in, sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and testified in substance as follows: Have been in the institution eight months; was in the wash house; Miss McCoy whipped me once with a strap; Miss McCoy struck me; Miss McCoy is kind to me; knew what I came in here for but was not told what to say; Mrs. McKelvy slapped me; Mrs. Miller was kind to me; never saw Miss McCoy hit any one with her fist.

Mary Walters, at present an inmate, called in, and remarks of chairman as in the other cases preferred, and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and testified as follows: Have been here nearly seven months; Miss Pence in the sewing room: Miss McCoy whipped me once with a whip not very hard; Miss Dickey whipped me a great deal harder with a beech switch in school; and she whipped me in the boys' dining room; was not told what to say.

SHOCKING LANGUAGE.

Madona Taylor, at present an inmate called in and remarks of Chairman repeated as in the former cases, and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan and testified in substance as follows: Have been in here three years; have been in the laundry till lately; Miss McCoy has whipped me; not severely; Mrs. McKelvy was sometimes very cross; Miss McCoy is generally kind; did not know that I was to come in here; was told by Miss Dickey was not kind only to those she liked; Miss Dickey whipped me; never saw Miss McCoy; never saw Miss McCoy strike anyone with her shut fist; Miss McCoy did not say anything to me about coming in here; Miss Dickey and Mrs. Kelvy called girls bad names, &c. &c. I am very high tempered; and never received any more whipping than I deserved; don't remember what was said by Miss McCoy when she brought Mrs. McKelvy into the laundry. [Mr. Rinehart read from Mrs. McKelvy's statement what Miss McCoy was said, and asked her if that was it.] Miss McCoy did not say what Mrs. McKelvy says she did.

Blanche Lane, an inmate, called in and remarks of Chairman as in the other cases, and in substance as follows: Have been here nearly one year; in the kitchen; have been there five months; have never been whipped in the house by Miss McCoy. Miss Pence has whipped me; she struck me; didn't know what I was doing about coming in here. Miss McCoy is kind to me; Mrs. Miller is cross; Miss Dickey was strong; the girls in school generally call them names.

Emma Bankard, at present an inmate, called in and sworn in same manner as others; after remarks of Mr. Rinehart, testified in substance as follows: Have been in here two years next June; am in the kitchen, Miss Pence has whipped me; Miss McCoy whipped me once with a whip; I deserved it; Miss Pence struck me; Miss McCoy struck the children—strikes them with her keys and sometimes with scissors; do not told what to say by either Mr. Avery or Miss McCoy.

BREAD AND WATER.

Theresa Gracey, at present an inmate, called in, and remarks of Chairman as in the other cases, and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and testified in substance as follows: Have been in the institution since December 18th, 1874; pay duties are those of assisting Mrs. Pence preside over the lower sewing room; don't know of any cruel treatment; never saw Miss McCoy strike any one with her shut fist; I struck Sadie McMurray once with my open hand for cursing; Miss Gilmore punished me with Mrs. Mckelvy in the laundry, did not like; she favored some of the girls; Mrs. McKelvy slapped some of the girls in the face; Miss McCoy whipped me once with a strap and bruised me black and blue; she would often; Miss McCoy holds prayer meeting every morning, after breakfast; was not told what to say by anybody.

Annie Curry, at present an inmate, was called in and remarks of the Chairman in the other cases repeated. She was then sworn by Mr. Gilfillan and gave testimony in substance as follows: Have been in the institution one year in February next. Have never been whipped with a whip since I came here. They have used to beat the girls with her keys. Miss McCoy is kind to me; indeed, as kind as my own mother. Don't know that Mrs. McKelvy would be is not cross to me. Did not know what was wanted of me. Have been nursing of late, and along here very well, but would like to be out and make my own living.

Martha Cole, at present an inmate, called, and same remarks made by Chairman as in former cases. Sworn by Mr. Gilfillan—Have been in about two years; have been whipped by Miss McCoy, but not severely, for handing notes out through the window to the boys; Miss McCoy and other officers are kind to me. I was whipped with a *whip*, not with *the fist*. Mrs. McKelvy has slapped me. Mrs. Miller and Miss McCoy told me I was wanted in here and that I should tell the truth.

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Mary Walters, at present an inmate, called in, and remarks of chairman as in the other cases prepared and sworn by Mr. Gilfillan, and testified as follows: Have been here nearly seven months; Miss Pence in the sewing room: Miss McCoy whipped me once with a whip not very hard; Miss Dickey whipped me a great deal harder with a beech switch in school; and she whipped me in the boys' dining room; was not told what to say.

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